The Gazette Is the Only Paper in Colorado Springs That Prints the News Every Day in the Week.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow and colder Wednesday; Thursday partly cloudy.

NO. 9399 35TH YEAR. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1906. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TRIES TO ESCAPE

MRS. GARVIN'S CLEVER COUP NIPPED IN THE BUD.

LEAVES HOSPITAL IN DISGUISE

BLACKS FACE AND MASQUERADES AS NEGRESS.

ARRESTED AT SANTA FE DEPOT

Carried Dummy Baby in Arms to Aid in Concealing Identity—Her Sister, an Accomplice, Also in Custody—Had Ticket to Pueblo.

Disguised as a colored nurse girl, with face blackened, and carrying a dummy baby, Mrs. Allie Garvin, who is in the custody of the sheriff in default of bond, pending her appearance in the district court next month on a charge of bigamy, last night escaped from St. Francis hospital, aided by her crippled sister, and attempted to leave town on a southbound Santa Fe train. The police department and sheriff's office, which had received word of Mrs. Garvin's intended escape, collaborated in tracing the fugitive. Mrs. Garvin and her sister, who gave the name of Pearl Miller, were arrested back of the Santa Fe depot by Deputy Sheriff John Scofield and Patrolman H. D. Harper at 10:20 o'clock last night. They were taken in the patrol wagon to the county jail, where they were placed in the women's ward.

Mrs. Garvin made no attempt to conceal her identity when arrested by the officers. She wept copiously and claimed that she had left the hospital to join her daughter in Pueblo, who, she said, is dying. A railroad ticket to Pueblo, found in her possession, partially substantiated her statement, although the informant of the police department declared that Mrs. Garvin intended leaving the state in order to evade trial.

Charged With Bigamy.

The woman prisoner was arrested in Pueblo, November 9, and was brought to this city the next day, on a charge of bigamy preferred by Mrs. C. B. Spaulding of Colorado Springs, mother of Arthur A. Garvin, the defendant's husband. Mrs. Spaulding charges that Mrs. Garvin married Burney Briggs in Butte, Mont., in 1898, afterward marrying Arthur Garvin, knowing her first husband to be alive and undivorced. Mrs. Garvin was placed in the county jail and was later placed under a bond of $1,000 by Justice O. H. Dunnington to appear for trial at the January term of the district court. The prisoner acted in a manner indicating extreme illness and she was removed to St. Francis' hospital, November 16, by order of County Physician H. L. Richardson. Appendicitis was feared, although Dr. Richardson, in common with the hospital nurses, suspected that her illness was partially feigned.

Assisted by Sister.

Yesterday her sister, or daughter, both relationships, it is claimed, having been asserted by Mrs. Garvin, arrived here from Cripple Creek and visited Mrs. Garvin in the hospital. Mrs. Garvin had previously insisted on having an operation performed for appendicitis, requesting it to be done today. She has been in bed since her arrival at the hospital and was apparently too weak to walk.

Her sister arranged with a hack driver to convey the two women from the hospital to the Santa Fe depot shortly before 10 o'clock last night. The couple desired to take the Santa Fe southbound train No. 6, which leaves here at 10:30 o'clock. The hack driver, not desiring to become implicated in the affair, related what had occurred, and the matter was brought to the ears of the police about 9 o'clock. The sheriff's office was immediately notified by Captain Edward Hoffman and Deputy Sheriff John Scofield was sent to the depot to arrest the couple.

Meantime the two women had walked from the hospital to the station, the hack driver failing to appear, and were shortly afterward discovered by the officers. Pearl Miller, or Jones, which is thought to be her correct name, had walked to the station to inquire concerning the train, which was late. She was easily recognizable, being lame and was followed back of the store room, southwest of the depot. Here Mrs. Garvin was found, crouched in the shadow.

Disguised as Negress.

Her face was blackened and streaked, lamp black or some similar material having been used. A dummy baby, made of a shawl, pillow case and night gown wrapped around a blanket with a string tied about the "head" to make it bulge, was hugged "tenderly" to her breast.

A charge of abetting a fugitive from justice can be placed against Mrs. Garvin's companion, although no decision has been reached in the matter. The girl, who is about 17 years of age, gave her name as Pearl Miller at the jail, although she admitted that it was false. Mrs. Garvin is about 40 years old.

The sisters in charge of St. Francis hospital were not aware of Mrs. Garvin's escape until informed by a Gazette reporter. They are emphatic in the statement that the invalid prisoner did not get out through the front or rear door, and think that she either used the side door or descended from the second floor by the fire escape.

Both Mrs. Garvin and her husband have a notorious police record both in this city and in Pueblo. She has had her husband arrested frequently on charges of desertion and nonsupport, and Garvin is now serving a sixty-day sentence in the Pueblo county jail for nonsupport.

FOREMAN HAS BROKEN SKULL

Falls Ten Feet and Is Later Struck by Falling Rock.

Special to the Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 4.—J. H. Ferguson, shift boss on the Mary McKinney mine, fell a distance of 10 feet in a stope today, and was later struck by falling rocks. Ferguson, who is a married man with a family, received a compound fracture of the skull, and [illegible]. He lies at the Sisters hospital in a critical condition.

LAD MAY LOSE SIGHT OF EYE

Boyish Quarrel Results in Painful Injury.

Special to the Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 4.—A boyish quarrel today may result in the loss of the right eye of Eddie Olsen, 10 years of age, 308 E. Galena avenue. Roy Vetter, about the same age, threw a cold chisel at young Olsen, which struck him in the eye. The attending physicians cannot tell at this time whether sight is destroyed or not.

WOMEN SEEK DIVORCE

ONE HUSBAND A DRUNKARD AND IS CRUEL.

Another Is Prize Fighter, and Fails to Provide; Is Unfit to Care for Child, Says Plaintiff.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 4.—Adeline M. Cartee today brought suit for divorce from her husband, Claude Cartee. They were married in this city February 16, 1904. There are two children. Separation is asked on the ground of habitual drunkenness and cruelty.

On October 20, this year, at 10 o'clock at night, it is alleged that the defendant threw the plaintiff out of their house. Crazed with drink, he picked up the baby, 12 days old, and ran down the street, through the cold, having the infant by the legs, and tossing it around in a rough and careless manner, until it was taken away from him by a bystander. Cartee had declared that he was going to ship the baby back to Missouri. The plaintiff asked for $40 a month alimony, the custody of the two children, and $100 attorney fees. Cartee is employed on the Vindicator mine, and is well known around Victor and Goldfield.

Sarah D. Haley today brought suit for divorce from her husband, Jack O'Brien Haley, the well-known local prize fighter, on the ground of nonsupport and desertion. The Haleys were married in Cripple Creek February 11, 1901. Mrs. Haley asks for the custody of their one child, on the ground that the father is a prize fighter, and is an unfit person to care for it. She also asked for a restraining order to prevent his molesting her or interfering with her in any manner.

FACILITIES INADEQUATE

U. S. NEEDS RESERVE FLEET OF TRANSPORTS.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry Issues Report—Praises Army as a Whole for Its Resourcefulness.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In his annual report made public today, Brigadier General Thomas H. Barry, acting chief of staff, calls to mind the fact the government is without water transportation facilities in cases of emergency in the movement of troops. He cites the case of the army of pacification in Cuba and says that the lack of such transportation facilities is severely felt. Had there been a small fleet of transports in reserve on the Atlantic coast, the movement could have been accomplished much sooner.

Praise is given to the army as a whole for its adaptability and resourcefulness when dealing with novel and unprecedented conditions, General Barry giving as illustration the work of the army during the San Francisco earthquake and fire. General Barry declares that by reason of the number of officers detached for special duty the army is under-officered, and he urges legislation to correct this important defect.

The Brownsville, Texas, incident involving the Twenty-fifth infantry, is merely touched on. "On the whole," says General Barry, "the discipline of the army is good and is usually a question of its official personnel and the manner in which they perform their duty."

Higher pay for non-commissioned officers and privates is strongly urged.

WORK ON CANAL SUSPENDED

Rain on Isthmus Floods Shops of Constructors—Chagres River Reaches Highest Point

COLON, Dec. 4.—Up to last night ten inches of water had fallen in Colon during twenty-four hours. The Chagres river has reached the highest point ever known and is still rising fast. Communication and traffic by way of the Panama railroad are interrupted. The inhabitants of the villages north of Bas Obispo necessarily will suffer greatly from the flood, as it will be impossible to get relief to them unless the Chagres subsides tomorrow.

There has been no telegraphic communication with Panama since yesterday. The washouts on the railroad are most severe between Mamei and Gorgona. The Chagres has risen 28 feet. The bridge at Matachin has been carried away and the town is under five feet of water. Some of the machine shops of the canal constructors are flooded to a depth of two feet. Work on the canal has been suspended on account of the inundation.

PROBING GOES ON

D. & R. G. ON THE RACK AT DENVER.

DISCRIMINATION IS FOUND

GRANTS SPECIAL RATES TO THE UTAH FUEL COMPANY.

AMAZING IGNORANCE SHOWN

Colorado Fuel and Iron Officials Have Little Knowledge of Concern's Affairs, and Books Are Ordered by Interstate Commerce Commission.

DENVER, Dec. 4.—An astonishing lack of information regarding the business of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company was shown by its officers this morning, were haled into court and compelled to testify before the interstate commerce commission.

Auditor J. A. Reiter was finally instructed to go home and produce a list of the stockholders of the C. F. & I. while Vice President J. F. Welborn was dismissed with the instruction to post himself a little better on the freight rate agreement held between the C. F. & I. and the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, and return to the hearing this afternoon with the information.

The interstate commerce commission met at 10 o'clock in the United States court, and immediately continued its merciless probing into the discrimination in freight rates made by the railroads to the big corporations.

Strongest Point.

The strongest point made at this morning's hearing was that the Utah Fuel company, the stock of which is held by the Rio Grande Western railway, received a special company rate of ½ a cent per ton per mile on articles shipped to it from any part of the Denver & Rio Grande system.

Charles H. Schlacks, vice president of the two companies, testified that the special rate, which is far below the regular rate, was terminated August 1, because of the adverse legislation against the common carriers by congress.

This special rate applied to mine rails, structural iron, fire bricks, etc. Mr. Schlacks said it was called a "company rate," because the Utah Fuel is owned by the Denver & Rio Grande.

Commissioner E. E. Clark presided, while Elmer E. Thomas and J. T. Marchand of the attorney general's office, G. H. Wilkins, special agent of the commission, and S. G. Andrews, J. J. McAuliffe and F. M. Young, recorders, took up the investigation. E. N. Clark and Joel F. Vaile represented the Denver & Rio Grande railroad.

The morning was taken up with an attempt to investigate the workings of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, with special reference to the business it does with the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. Question after question was hurled at the witnesses, each designed to bring out the fact that the big fuel company receives special privileges from the Denver & Rio Grande on all coal transported over its lines.

J. A. Reiter, auditor of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, was questioned about the connection between the C. F. & I. company and the Colorado & Wyoming railroad. He said the railroad was not owned by the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, but the officers of the railroad company were also officers of the C. F. & I.

List of Stockholders.

Attorney J. T. Marchand for the commission requested that the list of stockholders of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company be produced at the afternoon session and Mr. Reiter was ordered by Commissioner Clark to produce the list.

J. F. Welborn, vice president of the C. F. & I. company was called upon to name the mines owned and operated by that company, and was then examined in regard to the connection of the fuel company with the Colorado & Wyoming railroad.

He denied a community of interests between the two companies but on being questioned acknowledged that over 95 per cent of the freight on the railroad was handled for the C. F. & I. company.

The witness said there had been a shortage of cars for some time and said nearly all the mines had been closed at different periods owing to the shortage. He said there had been a general urgent demand for coal this winter and that on many orders the company were two months of more behind.

Asked about the alleged discrimination of railroads in regard to cars the witness said he knew of no discrimination either in favor or against the company.

No Discrimination.

Mr. Welborn said that the railroads made no discrimination in favor of the company in its interstate business and the only state discriminatory rates made were those which were brought out in the examination at Pueblo yesterday.

In answer to a question by counsel he said that the Colorado Fuel & Iron company did nothing for the Denver & Rio Grande railroad in return for the low rate.

He said that it was necessary for the Colorado Fuel & Iron company to have the low rate in order to do business in Pueblo at a profit.

He did not know that the fact that other manufacturers could not get the same low rate was the reason that Pueblo had not become a great manufacturing city.

The reason the C. F. & I. company could not do business at Pueblo without a low rate was stated by Mr. Welborn to be that the ore and coal there were generally inferior to those secured by eastern concerns and that the C. F. & I. company was compelled to pay a higher scale of wages. The Chicago and other plants in the east also had the advantage of a water haul for ore, coal and the finished product.

Clash of Counsel.

There was a clash of counsel over a question put to the witness by the counsel for the government, who demanded to know how much money had [illegible] Fuel company and the Pleasant Valley company. The commissioner sustained the objection made by Joel F. Vaile, counsel for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad company.

Mr. Welborn, of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, was recalled and he produced a list of directors of the company and of the Colorado and Wyoming railroad. The lists showed that only one man was a director in both companies. Mr. Welborn also produced a memorandum of agreement signed in 1902 between the Santa Fe, the Colorado and Southern and the Denver and Rio Grande railroads to give the Colorado Fuel and Iron company a rate of six mills per ton per mile on coal hauled from common points with the stipulation that in no case should the charge be less than 37½ cents a ton.

D. C. Beaman, secretary and general counsel of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, by request, submitted a list of the company's stockholders and agreed to file a copy of the list with the commission. Three witnesses were called to show that coal land has been secured by the Utah Fuel company in the same manner as was brought out in the investigation of the Union Pacific railroad by the commission in this city several months ago.

These witnesses filed on coal land with the understanding that they could sell it when it was proved up on, and later transferred the land to representatives of the Utah Fuel company for a consideration of $50 each.

OFFICERS RED CROSS SOCIETY

Interesting Story of San Francisco Experiences Told at Meeting Held in Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The American National Red Cross society today elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, William H. Taft, secretary of war; treasurer, Charles H. Keep, assistant secretary of the treasury; counselor, James B. McReynolds,

WILLIAM H. TAFT,

Who Was Made President of the American National Red Cross Society.

assistant attorney general; secretary, Charles L. McGee.

Board of consultation: Brig. Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, surgeon general U. S. A.; Surgeon General P. M. Rixey, U. S. N.; Surgeon General Walter Wyman, United States public health and marine hospital service.

Chairman of central committee, Major General George W. Davis, U. S. A., retired.

Executive committee, Robert Bacon, assistant secretary of state; Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, medical director; John C. Wise, U. S. N.; James B. McReynolds, Jas. Tanner, James R. Garfield and Miss Mabel T. Boardman.

The afternoon session was presided over by Secretary Taft. Dr. John T. Devine, who was in charge of the Red Cross work at San Francisco following the earthquake, gave an interesting talk on his experiences.

At the morning session the questions discussed included methods of increasing membership by personal solicitation. It was decided to accept all applicants for membership who pay their dues promptly.

The delegates were received by the president at the White house today.

OFFERS RESOLUTION ON JAPS

Education Situation Brought to Attention of Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The resolution on the Japanese question, introduced by Senator Rayner, is as follows:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of the senate this government has no right to enter into any controversy with any foreign government relating to the public school system of any of the states in the union;

"Resolved, further, that it is the opinion of the senate that there is no provision in the treaty between the United States and the government of Japan that relates in any manner to this subject, or in any way interferes with the right of the state of California to conduct and administer its system of public schools in accordance with its own legislation; and

"Resolved, further, that it is the duty of the president of the United States to notify the government of Japan and to notify any foreign government with which the question may arise that the public educational institutions of the state are not within the jurisdiction of the United States and the United States has no power to regulate or supervise their administration."

MANY LIVES LOST

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD SWEEPS ARIZONA.

TOWN OF CLIFTON DESTROYED

TWENTY PERSONS ARE REPORTED DROWNED.

FINANCIAL LOSS IS HEAVY

Concentrator Dam, Which Was Made of Earth, Gave Way, Precipitating Great Flood—San Francisco River and Chase Creek Are Swollen.

BISBEE, Ariz., Dec. 4.—One of the worst floods in the history of Clifton, Ariz., came down San Francisco river and Chase creek last night. The principal business section of the town was almost completely ruined. From seven to twenty persons is the report of the loss of life. The name of only one victim, however, has been obtained, Mrs. Joseph Throm, who with her husband and children was caught in a falling building and killed. The other members of the family had narrow escapes.

One of the saloons which was washed away, carried several men into the torrent and all are believed to have been drowned. A woman, a man and a child were lost in a small restaurant, which was dashed to pieces in the flood. A number of small buildings in which people were known to be living also were destroyed and it is feared that a number of families perished.

The Coronado railroad from Clifton to Longfellow is destroyed. It will be several weeks before business can be resumed over the road. The financial loss cannot be estimated.

GLOBE, Ariz., Dec. 4.—A message from the operator at Solomonville, Ariz., reports eighteen persons drowned in the flood at Clifton but gives no details of property damage which, however, is believed to be great. Half the town, principally the business section, the message says is destroyed.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 4.—From information received here late tonight it is believed the town of Clifton, Ariz., has been practically washed away. The Copper Queen hotel is said to have been swept away by the flood and at least fifty persons, reports say, lost their lives.

The concentrator dam, which gave way, precipitating the great flood upon the town, was constructed entirely of earth. The dam was carried away two years ago as a result of the swollen streams and a number of persons were drowned.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 4.—Up to a late hour nothing confirmatory of the Clifton disaster had been received except private dispatches sent from one friend to another. One of these said: "Half Clifton destroyed. I am O. K." Numerous inquiries have been directed to the scene, but they have been unavailing. It is believed here that a disaster has undoubtedly occurred.

Clifton is a town in Graham county, southeastern Arizona. In 1900 the population was 864. It is located at the end of a branch of the Arizona and New Mexico railroad and has a telegraph and express office. It is built upon the bank of the Rio San Francisco, a branch of the Salt river.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

HOLDS ATTENTION OF SENATE AND HOUSE.

Is Received With Applause—Japanese Situation Is Subject of Resolutions Presented to Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—President Roosevelt's annual message to congress occupied the attention of the senate for two and one-half hours today to the exclusion of nearly all other business. The exception to this was the introduction of a resolution, the Japanese situation, by Senator Rayner, of Maryland, and the adoption of appropriate resolutions regarding those members of the house of representatives who have died since the last session. As a mark of further respect to their memories, adjournment was taken at 2:45 o'clock.

The reading of the president's message consumed two hours and twenty-five minutes in the house today, and was followed closely by a large number of members, while the crowded galleries gave close consideration.

Here and there the reading of the document was punctuated with applause and hearty hand-clapping from Democrats as well as Republicans, followed its conclusion. During the major portion of the time of the reading of the message, Representative Lacey of Iowa acted as speaker pro tem, being the first of the defeated "standpatters" to be recognized by Speaker Cannon.

While the house waited upon the secretary to the president to appear with the message, Speaker Cannon appointed Robert G. Cousins of Iowa chairman of the committee on foreign affairs to succeed the late Robert Hitt of Illinois. He also appointed Representative Frank O. Louden to a place on the same committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hitt.

After the customary resolution relating to the printing of the message, the house at 2:51 adjourned until noon tomorrow.

WANT BOOKS AND VOUCHERS

Standard Oil Company Required to Produce Them in Court.

FINDLAY, O., Dec. 4.—In a motion filed today in the circuit court by the state of Ohio in its suit against the Buckeye Pipe Line company, the court is asked to order the production of all the books and vouchers of the Standard Oil company. The names of all the directors in the Standard and its subsidiary companies were also asked for.

COUNT WILL BE U. S. CITIZEN

Member of Rich Noble Family of Germany Deserts Fatherland.

CANON CITY, Colo., Dec. 4.—Count Hanse Von Hochberg, 27 years old, a member of one of the proudest and richest families of Germany, today filed his declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States. He emigrated to this country after marrying a clerk in a Berlin glove store against the wishes of his family. He is now engaged in mining in this state.

FIRST DEGREE MURDER

GILLETTE JURY RETURNS VERDICT OF GUILTY.

Convicted Man Shows no Sign of Emotion—Sends to Father on Learning News.

HERKIMER, Dec. 4.—The jury in the trial of Chester E. Gillette for the murder of his sweetheart, Grace Brown, at Big Moose lake on July 11 last, tonight returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree.

Sentence will be pronounced on Thursday morning to which time court adjourned after the jury had reported. When Marshal Hatch, the foreman declared that a verdict of guilty in the first degree had been found, the youthful prisoner gave no sign of emotion. He was taken back to his cell. One juror held out for acquittal until the sixth ballot.

Gillette sat motionless in his chair as the jury was polled and when the twelfth man had responded the stolid indifference or studied composure of the boy was exhibited as never before. Leaning over a nearby table he drew toward him a bit of white paper, and, taking a pencil from his pocket wrote this message:

"Father, I am convicted—Chester."

This was one of the earliest dispatches carrying the news of Gillette's doom beyond the walls of the court house. It went to his father in Denver.

ORDER INVESTIGATION

CAR SHORTAGE IN NORTHWEST RECEIVES ATTENTION.

Interstate Commerce Commission Expresses Intentions and Its Attitude in Letter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The intentions and attitude of the interstate commerce commission respecting the car shortage in the northwest are made clear in a letter addressed to Senator Hansbrough by Chairman Knapp, which says:

"The inability of shippers to secure cars for the movement of their traffic is reported from various parts of the country, and amounts, in some sections, as you observe, to almost a calamity. This matter has given the commission special concern, although we appear to be without any adequate authority to deal with such a situation. We can exercise no direct power to compel interstate carriers to furnish adequate equipment nor are we prepared at this time to recommend specific legislation upon this subject."

Chairman Knapp said the commission could perhaps award reparation for damages resulting from failure to supply sufficient cars, but the power to do this is not altogether certain, and he says:

"It would seem to be rather more suitable and efficient for aggrieved shippers to bring their suits in the courts in the first instance.

"We have, however, ordered an investigation of this matter of car shortage, and will prosecute it with the utmost dispatch. Already one or more agents have been sent to the northwest, and it is expected that hearings will take place in that region within the next two weeks. This appears to be the most effective course the commission can take, and you may be assured that everything will be done within the scope of our authority to bring about the earliest possible relief."

INTERNATIONAL CYCLE RACE

European Cracks Entered in Six-Day Race at Madison Square Garden.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A big international six-day bicycle race will take place at Madison Square Garden, commencing Sunday, December 9. Bobby Walthour, the world's champion pace follower, returned recently from Europe, bringing with him the Georget brothers, Petit Breton and Paul Guignard of France; Carlo Vanoni of Italy, and Walter Rutt of Germany. All the riders named will compete in the races.

Bobby Walthour will have a special race with Paul Guignard on Saturday, December 8, for the world's paced championship. They will go a distance of ten miles, and it is doubtful if Walthour can retain his laurels against Guignard, who has a record of fifty-nine miles, thirty and one-half yards, in one hour. Guignard is considered in France as the speed marvel of the [illegible].

FOR GOOD ROADS

FIRST CONFERENCE IS HELD AT DENVER.

THOMAS F. WALSH A SPEAKER

ADVOCATES ERECTION OF MINING TEMPLE AT WASHINGTON

URGES ROAD IMPROVEMENT

Logan W. Page, a Civil Engineer of Washington, Makes Valuable Suggestion—Brings Pledge of Assistance From Agricultural Department.

Special to The Gazette.

DENVER, Dec. 4.—In a speech before the good roads conference in the Chamber of Commerce building, Thomas F. Walsh, the millionaire mining man, through whose efforts the meeting was called, while speaking of the "value and necessity of good roads," demonstrating most conclusively that good roads are the greatest essential to prosperity in agriculture and mining, took occasion to advocate the establishment at Washington of a government temple of mining research to be controlled by public officers.

His plan was to erect an immense institution, the construction of which should involve the expenditure of several million dollars and which should occupy the same relation to mining that the agricultural experiment stations do to the farmer. A large corps of experts should be employed, in Mr. Walsh's opinion, to make tests for the rarer minerals, free of charge.

Alderson Supports Movement.

Victor C. Alderson, president of the State School of Mines, supported Mr. Walsh's movement in an enthusiastic address. W. H. Rathvon, president of the conference, thereupon appointed the following committee to draw up resolutions and formulate a plan for the temple: Thomas F. Walsh, E. A. Colburn, W. F. R. Mills and Victor C. Alderson.

The important work of the conference—that of drafting a bill for the amendment to the state constitution, authorizing the issuance of bonds for improving the public highways of Colorado—was not reached during the day and the matter was left over to a special committee composed of Thomas W. Jaycox, state engineer; F. L. Bartlett, president of the Colorado Automobile club; E. A. Collins, president of the Gentlemen's Riding and Driving club; F. F. Loutil of Boulder, E. M. Gillis of Delta, J. F. Titcomb of Douglas, and J. Dousman of Trinidad. The committee will meet tomorrow morning and will report to the conference tomorrow.

Governor McDonald called the conference to order and presided until William H. Rathvon was chosen chairman. In a brief speech the governor suggested that the finance committee of the next general assembly be appealed to to make an appropriation covering the cost of building and improving the roads of the state along the lines decided upon by the good roads conference.

Page Makes Suggestions.

One of the principal speakers was Logan W. Page, a civil engineer connected with the department of agriculture at Washington in the capacity of an expert onroad improvement. It was through the influence of Mr. Walsh that Mr. Page was sent to the Denver conference and with him he brought a message from the secretary of agriculture pledging assistance in any measures the conference may adopt. Mr. Page made some striking suggestions in his address, calling attention to the fact that the counties of Colorado had expended in 1904, $601,000 on public roads, and the state but $35,000.

"Can not the state give at least as much as the counties and then place the state engineer in charge of the work," he asked. Mr. Page advocated the removal of the office of state engineer from politics and expressed his disapproval of the use of convict labor on road building. There was no objection to convicts working on road materials, he said, but they do not furnish efficient labor on road building.

Huston Gives Pointers.

Samuel Huston, state commissioner of highways of Ohio, gave valuable pointers on how a state should go about aiding in the improvement of its roads.

Others who delivered addresses were State Engineer Thomas M. Jaycox, E. A. Colburn, president of the Denver Riding and Driving club, and Dr. F. M. Bartlett of the Denver Automobile club.

Messages indorsing the movement for good roads and wishing success to the conference were read from President Roosevelt, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and Charles [illegible], director of the United States geological survey.

JENKINS WILL BE RETURNED

Governor McDonald Grants Requisition of Mississippi Governor.

DENVER, Dec. 4.—Governor McDonald today granted the requisition of Governor Vardaman of Mississippi, for George Jenkins, colored, wanted on the charge of murder, committed in Tunica county, Mississippi, upon the receipt of a [illegible] from Governor Vardaman, reading as follows:

"Will have George Jenkins brought to Jackson. He will be protected and any statement to the contrary is only for the purpose of defeating justice."

It required only this guarantee, [illegible] to a waiver of the [illegible] of Pueblo, Colo., [illegible] for [illegible] of Jenkins, who [illegible] there and was [illegible] trial [illegible] was [illegible]

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BOARD MEETING POSTPONED

College Athletic Committee to Meet Tonight.

The meeting of the Colorado college athletic board, which was to have been held last night at the home of Principal M. C. Gile of Cutler academy, was postponed till tonight. The object of the meeting is to wind up the affairs of the football team and to make arrangements for the sporting events of the college during the coming season. The board is composed of the following members: President W. R. Armstrong, M. C. Gile, Howard Moore, Hildreth Frost, A. H. Fisher, W. G. Lennox, N. C. Morris and J. K. McClintock.

BRIEF ITEMS.

TO ELECT CAPTAIN—The Colorado Springs High school football eleven will meet Thursday after school in the High school building to elect a captain of the 1907 team. Present indications point to the selection of "Dick" Morrison for the position as he has but one more year in the High school.

PROBABLE APPOINTEES—It is reported that Alderman A. W. Hill will be appointed chief deputy by County Clerk-elect Joseph Schisler, and that C. E. Shorb will be appointed clerk of the board of county commissioners by that body.

PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS—The local Republican organization has secured a lease on the suite of five rooms in the Colburn building, on Nevada avenue, used as headquarters during the recent election, and will maintain permanent quarters there. A Young Men's Republican club will be organized under the auspices of the Republican county central committee.

ANNUAL PRAISE SERVICE—The annual praise service of the Woman's Missionary society will be held at 7:45 o'clock this evening in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church. Addresses will be delivered by Mrs. J. C. Worley and Dr. E. W. Work, the pastor. The mite boxes will be received and at the close of the service a social hour will take place.

FUNERAL—The funeral of Mrs. Mary K. Riddett, wife of R. G. Riddett, of this city, who died at her home, 110 North Tejon street, yesterday morning, will be held from the Fleming undertaking rooms at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, the Rev. H. R. Remsen, rector of the Grace Episcopal church, officiating. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery. Mrs. Riddett was 46 years of age.

NEWS OF THE LOCAL COURTS

The civil case of the city against the F. H. Martin Drug company, charged with the illegal sale of liquor, has been set in the police court for December 7.

The attachment case of A. Kemple against Julia Meeker was yesterday dismissed in the district court by consent of the plaintiff.

Abe Ganeles, charged with fraudulently transferring real estate, was acquitted in Justice O. R. Dunnington's court yesterday, the evidence failing to prove that the transfer was made with fraudulent intent. Ganeles recently failed in business, his liabilities approximating $5,000.

Evidence in the suit of Colburn vs. Chase, for title to Colorado City property [illegible] has been completed in the district court, and a time will be set for argument of counsel.

The case of Virginia Moore, colored, accused of stealing $88 from E. Bliss, an aged guard at the Canon City penitentiary, was begun in the district court before Judge L. W. Cunningham yesterday, and will be continued at 9 o'clock this morning.

COLORADO CITY NEWS NOTES

F. Beyle of this city has just patented a device to be used in stopping runaway horses. The device is so arranged that it fastens around the horse's throat, while a line runs back to the driver. When the animal attempts to run, the driver has only to pull on the life line and the horse is choked until exhausted.

Wan Lee, who was arrested Sunday for conducting an opium joint, was fined $50 and costs yesterday morning in police court.

The condition of Mrs. J. Holbrook, 311 Monroe avenue, who has been ill for some time, is improving.

F. L. Wolf of this city will make a short business trip to Edgerton, Colo., today.

The C. W. B. M. of the Christian church met yesterday afternoon with Mrs. Levi Longfellow.

Move cheaper, quicker and better in padded vans. C. M. Sherman.

Charles Bates of Denver is visiting in this city.

THAT'S IT!

Cough yourself into a fit of spasms and then wonder why you don't get well. If you will only try a bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup your cough will be a thing of the past. It is a positive cure for Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis and all Pulmonary diseases. One bottle will convince you—at your druggist. 25c, 50c, $1.00. Sold by the Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co.

Austin Bluffs lump coal can't be beaten. Try it. Keystone Fuel Co. Phone 1170.

NO ACTION AGAINST ZOBRIST

Trowbridge Says Nothing Can Be Done Unless Complaint Is Filed.

No action has been taken in regard to the alleged criminal negligence of Lessee Charles E. Zobrist of Prospect lake, who was blamed by a coroner's jury at the inquest over the bodies of the two blind boys who were drowned in the lake last week.

Assistant District Attorney Henry Trowbridge last night was reluctant to talk concerning the matter, but said that no action could be taken by his office unless a complaint were sworn to by some citizen. It is thought that the parents of the drowned boys, who live in Denver, will take action in the near future. Chief of Police Alex Adams, when asked last night whether he would swear out a complaint against Lessee Zobrist, refused to commit himself definitely, stating that he would not do so except after consultation with officials of the district attorney's office.

Involuntary manslaughter is the only charge which can be brought to fit the conditions. This is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year.

SCHULTZ GOES TO CHICAGO

Report That He Has Resigned Is Officially Denied.

Detective C. E. Schultz of the local police department left yesterday morning for Chicago, accompanied by his daughter. It was reported yesterday that Schultz has resigned, and also that he went to Chicago on business connected with his office, but Chief Adams is authority for the statement that the serious illness of Schultz's mother necessitates his presence in Chicago, and that the officer will return to Colorado Springs shortly.

Mid-Week Attractions

BARGAINS IN APPLES

50 lb. boxes Ganos (fine value)	1.25
50 lb. boxes G. W. Pippins	1.50
50 lb. boxes Fancy Jonathans	2.00
50 lb. boxes Good Jonathans	1.50
50 lb. boxes Fancy Stark	1.75
50 lb. boxes Fancy Waldbridge	1.50
50 lb. boxes Fancy Mann	1.50
45 lb. boxes Fancy Belle Flowers	1.75
8 lb. Good Cooking Apples	25c

NOTE—You would do well to buy apples now. Every apple we are offering is at really bargain prices.

BIG JAM AND JELLY SALE NOW ON.

20 lb. stone jars Monarch Jam, per lb	19c
10 lb. stone jars Monarch Jam, per lb	20c
5 lb. stone jars Monarch Jam	85c
1 lb. glass jars Monarch Jam	25c
5 lb. cans Jam (pure fruit)	65c
5 lb. stone jars Monarch Apple Butter	65c
3 lb. stone jars Monarch Apple Butter	40c
1 large glass Jelly (pure fruit)	20c
1 smaller glass Jelly (pure fruit)	15c

You will find the above goods superior to anything on the market. If once used you will call again.

TO OUR SCANDINAVIAN FRIENDS.

You will find a plentiful supply of your favorite Christmas Fish at our store.
Real imported Zartfisk, per lb., 20c.

O. E. HEMENWAY

Phones 17-37-77. Place, 115 S. Tejon.

QUESTIONS FOR SIMON

CANDIDATE ASKED TO DEFINE HIS POSITION.

Murdo Mackenzie and Dr. John Grass Address Open Letters to Guggenheim.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Dec. 4.—Murdo MacKenzie, president of the American National Live Stock Association, and Dr. John Grass, both prominent Republicans of southern Colorado have addressed open letters to Simon Guggenheim, Republican Senatorial candidate, asking him to define his position on public questions. The letters are as follows:

Mackenzie's Letter.

Trinidad, Colorado, December 3, 1906.
Hon. Simon Guggenheim, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir—I understand that you are a candidate for the office of the United States senator from this state, and if elected would have a voice in discussing all questions of interest to the live stock industry coming before the senate for the next six years.

As president of the American National Live stock association, I naturally feel anxious to know how an aspirant to the senate from this state feels regarding some questions which are of vital importance to the success of, or I should perhaps say, the existence of our business. It is of importance to the stock interests of the country, but more particularly of Colorado, that the senator from this state be in accord with President Roosevelt on the question of railroad rate legislation and other questions which are so vital to stock interests. So far as I know, you have not publicly given expression to your views on these matters, and I would, therefore, like to have an expression from you stating how far you would be prepared to go in having the railroads regulated by the federal government, and what, if any, powers you would be prepared to confer on the interstate commerce commission for railroad regulation. As you are aware, the stock interests of Colorado are of considerable magnitude, and at this time it would be very unfortunate if a senator were elected from this state who would be opposed to the president's policy on the questions above referred to.

Another question which has forced itself upon our notice this year is the failure of the railroads generally in supplying cars for live stock when requested to do so by the live stock shippers. I would like to know how far you would be prepared to go in getting a law passed making it compulsory on railroads to supply cars when a request for same is made by giving railroads reasonable notice.

An expression from you at this time would please the stockmen of the state, and I trust you may find time to write an answer, stating your views.

I remain, Yours truly,
MURDO MACKENZIE.

Grass' Letter.

Trinidad, Colorado, Dec. 3, 1906.
To the Hon. Simon Guggenheim, Denver, Colorado:

My Dear Mr. Guggenheim—In view of the fact that you are a leading candidate for the position of United States senator from Colorado, without the people of the state knowing what may be your position upon many of the prominent questions now before the country, it would be only fair to you, as well as to those you are hoping to represent, to have a more definite understanding of what your position will be upon some of these questions, if you should be elected.

Believing, as the great majority of Republicans do, that the fearless and faithful [illegible] national legislation should be accepted as the party faith of those we send to Washington to assist in making our laws, some of us would like to know if you will pledge yourself to a hearty support of the administration policy? It is a well known fact that many Republican senators have been among the most bitter opponents of the president in his various efforts to secure the passage of laws that are beneficial to the general public. The divisions in the senate upon such legislation have not always been along party lines. Many special interests have thrown every possible obstruction in the way of such enactments, and have not failed to secure support from both parties in their efforts to defeat them. It is of the utmost interest to the rank and file of our party organization to have an expression from you, or any other candidate for that position, upon where they belong and what they will do.

Identified as you are with the American Smelting and Refining company, known as one of the greatest trusts in the country, do you feel that you could join in securing legislation against the unjust practices of organized capital?

Would you be in favor of a graduated income tax, so that those who are best able might bear their proportionate share of the burden of taxation, and at the same time curb the [illegible] of such immense fortunes as become a menace to good government?

Would you be in favor of a revision of the tariff?

Would you be in favor of the enactment of such laws as will prevent the issuance of bonds and stocks by public utility corporations in excess of the legal cost of the property?

Would you strive to promote the square deal among all classes of our people?

It has been urged by some that your liberal contributions to the Republican campaign fund entitles you to this position. I am unwilling to believe that you base your candidacy upon any such claim. It is every citizen's privilege to strive by all honorable means for party success, whether it be by money contributions for legitimate purposes, or by personal effort, but to say that the amount of money contributed by any one should entitle him to a seat in the senate would only be another way of selling the office to the highest bidder. Understand that I am not criticising you for your contributions, but I do say that it is fixing a low standard of citizenship to have your claims for the position urged for this reason alone.

Personally, I have the very highest regard for your many excellent traits of character. I am only asking that you take the people into your confidence upon these matters that are of such vital interest to us all.

Yours sincerely,
JNO. GRASS.

J. T. TUCKER IS TO WED

Secures License to Marry Wichita, Kansas, Woman.

J. T. Tucker, the well-known restaurant proprietor of this city, and Miss Emma Kate Brown of Wichita, Kas., whose engagement has been announced, secured a marriage license in Wichita Monday afternoon, according to advices received here, and will be married this week. Ben Tucker of this city, a son of J. T. Tucker, last night said that his father would probably be married within three or four days. The couple will reside in Colorado Springs after an extended trip.

The prospective groom is one of the best-known business men of this city. Miss Brown was formerly a school teacher in Lewis academy, Wichita.

WORST ECZEMA DOCTORS EVER SAW

Spread Rapidly Over Body—Limbs and Arms Had to Be Bandaged and Scalp Looked Dreadful—Suffered Untold Misery for Three Years—Better in Two Months

MARVELOUS CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My son, who is now twenty-two years of age, when he was four months old began to have eczema on his face, spreading quite rapidly until he was nearly covered. We had all the doctors around us and some from larger places, but no one helped him a particle. The eczema was something terrible, and the doctors said it was the worst case they ever saw. At times his whole body and face were covered, all but his feet. I had to bandage his limbs and arms; his scalp was just dreadful. I tried many kinds of patent medicines before trying the Cuticura Remedies,—all to no avail.

"A friend teased me to try Cuticura. At last I consented, when my boy was three years and four months old, having had eczema all that time, and suffering untold misery. I began to use all three of the Cuticura Remedies; the Cuticura Soap helped as well as the Ointment. He was better in two months; in six months he was well; but I gave him the Cuticura Resolvent one year,—using twelve bottles, I think,—and always used the Cuticura Soap for bathing, and do now a good deal. He was four years old before he was well, and his skin became perfectly fair when cured. I give you permission to publish this letter for I am always glad to do good when I can. I think I have told you all there is necessary to tell." Mrs. R. L. Risley,
Oct. 24, 1905. Piermont, N. H.

[illegible]

OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, Dec. 8

The play that breaks the record.
Henry T. Savage offers

"The College Widow"

By George Ade.

As presented forty-four weeks in New York, Sixteen Weeks in Chicago, Fourteen Weeks in Boston. Always to Immense and Delighted Audiences.

Prices: 50c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Reserved seats on sale at the box office.

CLUB KEEPS DOORS LOCKED

Patrolmen Barred From Democratic Club Rooms—Evidence Being Gathered.

There were no developments in the Democratic club situation yesterday, beyond the fact that the management of that institution kept its doors locked all day—members being admitted only after careful scrutiny. Uniformed patrolmen, it is said, endeavored to secure admittance, but without success. No attempt was made by the police to force an entrance, although it is believed that Chief Alex Adams will insist on the right of his men to enter the club rooms at will.

The management strenuously denies that the police have a right to enter the club, and states that protest will be made against such entrance. James F. Burns, according to report, is gathering evidence for use in a suit against the city. The chief, in turn, is busy collecting testimony against the club and its methods.

The directors of the Democratic club will meet at 8 o'clock Saturday night, the principal business being the hearing of charges against Directors W. E. Doyle, C. L. Starrett and W. C. Jones. The Burns, or anti-Doyle faction, openly expresses its intention of expelling the three directors from the club. Doyle is president of the organization. At the last directors' meeting, the two factions were so evenly equal in number that the two-thirds majority necessary to expel the three members was lacking, and the Burns faction, by a majority of one, adjourned the meeting.

MAHOOD TO SPEAK—Dr. J. W. Mahood will preach at 2 p. m. and at 7:30 p. m. today at the First Methodist church. The evening theme will be, "The Coming of the King."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

If You Overlook Our
Ten Days Sale
On
Trunks and Suit Cases
You overlook a chance to save a few dollars
Hemenway & Co.
31 South Cascade

SUPPOSE AND SUPPOSE

Suppose, for instance, that a man should come here with bad tubercular ulcers in his throat. Suppose that these ulcers affected his vocal chords and that he had not spoken out loud for six months. Suppose that both lungs were diseased, and that he was coughing and raising just like a consumptive, and suppose that he was vomiting his food, and was very weak so that he had to walk with a cane, and suppose that he had a chill and fever every day and a night sweat at night, and suppose we should treat him for tuberculosis. Do you suppose we would make a mistake in our diagnosis, or might it be some other disease than consumption?

Now, suppose this man should take our treatment, and suppose he should get well, so well and should gain flesh so that instead of weighing 108 lbs. he finally weighed 170 lbs. Suppose his cough left him entirely and he got to be a good, strong, healthy man, and, after four years, he should get married, and could work on a farm, and should remain perfectly well up to this time, and suppose that he should believe and we ourselves should believe that he did have consumption, but was cured. How far out of the way would we be?

Now, all of this happened to a man whose aunt called upon us a few days ago, and said that she had just come from his house, that he was a strong, healthy man, doing as big a day's work on the farm as anybody. This is one of the worst cases we have ever cured, but, bad as it was, it is not the only case. We have cured other bad cases and believe that we can cure others equally as bad. We will not insist upon it that this was a case of consumption, but if anyone doubts that it was, we would like to have them name the disease that this young man had.

Our offices are in the Barnes Bldg. Office hours 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. Examination and consultation free.

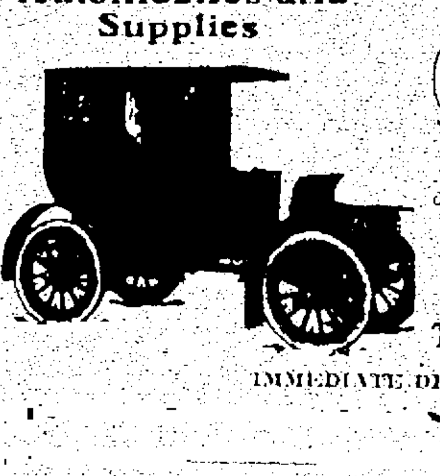
W. A. SHEPARD, M. D.

Put Up a Good Front

When that is done the first skirmish of life's battle is won. Did you ever notice that the man with the good appearance is usually the one who reaches the top of the ladder? Why not make the best appearance possible yourself? You can't do it with a poorly made suit, because no matter how fine and stylish it may appear when new, it is bound to wilt with wear. We will tailor you a warranted suit or overcoat to your measure for $25 and higher.

NEWSOM & HOLMES
Makers of the Kind of Clothes Gentlemen Wear.
108 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

Miller & Wilson
AUTOMOBILE CO.
DEALERS IN
Automobiles and Supplies



Automobiles to rent by the hour, day, week or month. Storage, repair and charging station.
122 North Cascade avenue.
Telephone 727.
The Aristocrats of Motordom—
The Baker Electrics
IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES.

This laxative makes strength

Most physics you have taken no doubt have left you weak. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is an exception, because, while it is a laxative, it is at the same time one of the greatest stomach tonics ever compounded.

A physic which leaves you weak is dangerous, because it soon becomes necessary for you to take a drug of some kind before the bowels can be induced to act properly.

When this condition is reached, the patient has lost his strength and may become the victim of all sorts of stomach disorders.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

contains a great deal of pepsin, as its name indicates, and so strengthens the weakest stomach that it can properly and voluntarily perform all its functions.

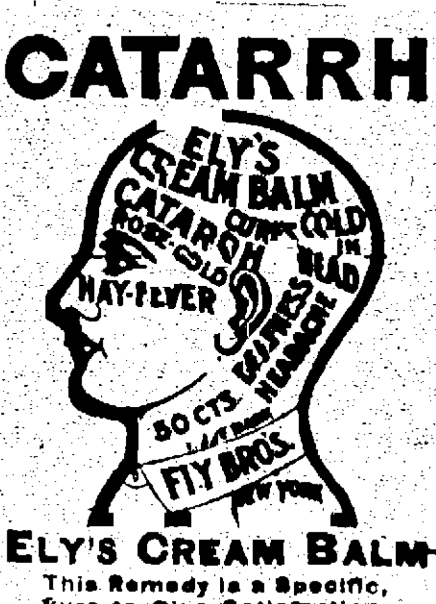
Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is pleasant to take and it never causes griping or pains of any sort, and in all cases of stomach disorder is undoubtedly the finest preparation known.

All druggists sell Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin at 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle.

Money back if it doesn't satisfy.

Pepsin Syrup Co. Monticello, Ill.

CATARRH



ELY'S CREAM BALM
This Remedy is a Specific, Sure to Give Satisfaction.
GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE.
It cleanses, soothes, heals, and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Easy to use. Contains no injurious drugs. Applied into the nostrils and absorbed. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

Christmas Suggestions

Beautiful leather goods, including
Moccasins.
Pocketbooks.
Shopping Bags.
Toilet rolls.
Toilet bags.
and elegant fitted goods.
It's a pleasure to show these good things.

W. H. WISE,
16 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
Phone Main 571.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

At the Foltz-Hardy Christmas Store

A new lot of the Frink Panels

Two hundred more of the little Frink platinum water color panels of Colorado go on sale today.

Those who make their selections early will get the best subjects.

In small, inexpensive gifts, these little pictures are the best things we have this season.

They are local effects done by the best man in the business (Frink of Boston), and they are entirely new this year.

One lady bought thirty-six, a gentleman purchased seventy-one and many patrons buy them by the dozen.

They are good to send just as a Christmas card.

Chas. Partridge Adams has pronounced them "Exquisite little bits."

They cost but 50 cents each— or $1.00 in a frame.

More Hendrickson's

Another little lot of those superb Hendrickson pictures in platinum water color came yesterday—$2.00, $4.00 and $5.00 each.

"The equal of a good original water color painting at $25.00 to $30.00," says one man who is considered a competent critic of good pictures.

You will agree when you see them.

Frink Calendars and Xmas Cards

Frink of Boston is a versatile fellow, and an artistic fellow, too.

He makes the little panels of Colorado.

He makes also, with the assistance of artistic helpers, the cleverest and most artistic line of calendars and Christmas cards we have ever seen.

All hand-made and hand decorated. They are inexpensive, too from 10 cents to 90 cents each.

Our Christmas Books

We have been ordering Christmas books off and on for half a year.

Some, however, are not published until nearly Christmas.

Of this class we have just gotten in a big shipment. Nearly a thousand of them—more than a thousand dollars' worth. And all just from the publishers in New York, and so fresh and new and clean that you could not detect so much as a finger print. And when you give a gift, you know it must be spotless.

Everyone remarks, "What beautiful gift books you have this year!"

The prices range all the way from 25c, 35c and 50 cents per copy up to the most sumptuous bindings at $5.00 and $6.00 each.

Our assortment of children's books is especially complete.

Magazine Subscriptions

A year's subscription to a good magazine is a fine gift.

We handle subscriptions to all magazines at the publisher's price.

Early Shopping

Everyone, it seems, is shopping early this year.
The season is a full week ahead of last year.
There is every advantage in buying early.
We solicit your Christmas trade.

Foltz & Hardy
6 South Tejon St.

Societies and Clubs

The meeting of the art and literature department of the Woman's club this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Grace church parish house promises to be one of the best of the season. Miss Jeancon, who has spent much time abroad, will have the paper on "The Pantheon and the Colosseum." Not only will the architecture of the famous buildings be studied, but the history and interesting stories concerning them will be brought out in the paper and the discussion.

The Philathia society of the First Baptist church will meet Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Emery, 1420 North Nevada avenue. It is hoped that all the members who can do so will be present.

The local board of managers of the Deaconess hospital will meet today at 2 o'clock in the parlors of the hospital. At 3 o'clock the members of the hospital guild are invited to meet with the board, and Mrs. A. C. Peck of Denver will address the joint meeting.

The East Side W. C. T. U. will meet this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. R. L. Hamilton, 598 East Monument street. Chief of Police Adams will address the meeting. There will also be special music and readings.

The Sewing club meets this afternoon with Miss May, 2008 North Tejon street.

The Substitute Card club meets this afternoon with Mrs. Lillian Yates, Nob Hill.

The Ladies' Aid society of the German Lutheran church meets this afternoon with Mrs. Bigelow, 410 Grand View place.

The art and literature department of the Woman's club will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon to study Roman architecture.

The Woman's Literary club will meet Saturday, December 15, with Mrs. Ernest B. Beeson, 311 East Columbia street.

Centennial chapter, O. E. S., elects officers this evening.

Officers will be elected at the meeting of Colorado Springs lodge No. 1077, Modern Brotherhood of America, this evening.

The Philathia society of the First Baptist church meets this evening at 8 o'clock with Mrs. Emery, 1429 North Nevada avenue. All members are asked to attend.

The annual election of officers for Colorado Springs camp No. 7226, M. W. A., will be held this evening.

Pike's Peak commandery No. 6, K. T., elects officers tomorrow night.

The annual election of officers will be held tomorrow evening by Glen Eyrie chapter No. 8, O. E. S.

Manitou lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M., elects officers Friday night.

Miss Hazel Leonard will entertain the I. F. F. Card club at her home on Canon avenue Saturday afternoon.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Congregational church will give a missionary tea tomorrow afternoon with Mrs. M. Reno on Navajo street.

At a meeting of Zabud council No. 8, R. & S. M., last night the following officers were elected for the coming year: James P. Barnes, C. I. M.; W. P. Woodside, deputy master; G. E. Bronson, P. C. of W.; M. S. Rayfield, treasurer; E. S. Cohen, recorder; Merton M. Comstock, captain of the guards; Thomas Gough, conductor of the council; A. B. Noxon, steward; Philip Nolte, sentinel. The council is in excellent condition both financially and as regards membership.

The regular monthly meeting of the Day Nursery association will be held this morning at 10 o'clock.

St. John's Confectionery Co. has moved from 15 East Bijou to 125 North Tejon st.

The Springs Store

Santa Claus has been here and left us a house full of toys. Toys for all ages of children, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c up to $15.00. Our window display will give you an idea of the quality and variety of our display.

A visit through our store with every department crowded with holiday goods will give you an idea of how much work, time and thought we have spent planning a convenient and suitable holiday exhibit for you.

Dolls of every kind and description at our Doll Booth. Dressed dolls, doll heads, doll clothes, doll sidecombs and sets of combs—everything that the doll mother could suggest we have, and in quantities and at the right prices.

Books for all ages of children, large colored A, B, C books, animal books, linen books, Salifield's wash books, pig and bird paint books, something new and very instructive. Buster Brown books, Foxy Grandpa and Katzenjammer Kids, story books and works of fiction, padded back books and gift books—5c, 10c, 15c, 25c to $1.25 each.

For your convenience we have arranged all small toys on tables with these signs on them: Choice This Table **5c**; Choice This Table **10c**; Choice This Table **15c**; Choice This Table **25c**.

Doll buggies and go-carts all the same as for a real baby—and the young doll mother is just as particular—**25c, 35c, 50c, $1, $1.50, $2**, up to **$11**.

Wagons, sleds and automobiles for the boys of all ages; come in and see how they work—**$1.00, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00** to **$12.00**. Bring the children in and let them see the display.

Coupons with Exer-ketch TOYS good for a chance on the aerial swing.

Men's Neckties and Handkerchiefs, Mufflers and Gloves

We now have on special sale 30 dozen men's neckties in four-in-hands, shield tecks and band tecks, all good patterns of silk, the best and biggest ties for the price **25c**

120 dozen men's handkerchiefs in the initial and plain, so very good that we can boast they are the best we ever saw for the price, each **15c**

50 dozen men's silk handkerchiefs, initial and plain, large white ones and fancy bordered ones, all in one lot at one price **50c**

Men's mufflers, the full dress padded kind, the large square ones, and the long reefers, all colors and the prices are right. **50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00** to **$3.50**

Men's domestic and imported kid gloves, dress kid and mocha silk lined, all sizes and they are so acceptable as Christmas presents. **$1.00, $1.50, $2.00** and up to **$3.00**

The New Pillow Tops

We are just planning a sale. A splendid lot of pillow tops that have been a little tardy in getting here.

One with multiples of designs to be worked or not at option, at **15c**.

One already made up in all the new floral designs in splendid variety, sale price **25c**.

Then comes a lot of new designs in smoker and stork and mottoes of the most favored in splendid tinted designs, selling at **35c**.

The next is the new sensation—a top printed on morreen in patterns that are strictly up to date and fetching; all you need to do is to look at them and you want to know the price, which is only **50c**.

The next one, a tapestry at **65c**.

The last, but by no means least one, printed on black mercerized sateen, very striking, at **75c**.

Pillow cords in all combinations of colors in cotton mercerized and silk, at **15c, 25c, 50c** and **$1.00**.

Handkerchiefs

Now what is your desire? Speak right up, please, do not be bashful; we can please your every want for certain.

Do you want a nice fine sheer linen, plain hemstitched or one worked in embroidery, those new neat natty designs, tastefully executed with plain or embroidered edges, or maybe you would prefer lace trimmed or a combination of both; or one with an initial, one artistically worked inside a bower of flowers or one of these exclusive 1906 designs a combination of cords and embroidery.

Plain linen handkerchiefs, assorted hems, all linen, beginning with one at **5c** each, then **10c, 15c, 20c, 25c** and **35c**.

Colored border in Jap and cotton from **4c** up to **12½c**.

Pillow top handkerchiefs, nice assortment, **10c**.

Handkerchiefs in boxes, with and without initials, **3** in box **15c** to **25c**—in great variety.

Embroidered and lace trimmed handkerchiefs in 25 different patterns at **10c, 12½c** and **15c**.

All all linen, neatly embroidered, at **25c**, or **3** for **50c**.

Fancy embroidered lace trimmed in the greatest profusion of patterns, from **25c** to **$2.00** each, absolutely the latest, the neatest, the best selected line of handkerchiefs shown in one house.

Shoe Dept.

Ladies' felt, fur trimmed romeos, in red, green, black, blue, nat. grey, brown and wine, hand turned soles, per pair **$1.50**

Ladies' felt fur trimmed romeos, in most all colors, turned soles, all sizes and widths, pair **$1.00**

Misses' and child's felt slips, fur trimmed, red, black fur, turned soles. Sizes 4 to 8 .... **80c**
Sizes 8½ to 11 .... **90c**
Sizes 11½ to 2 .... **$1.00**

Baby moccasins, soft soles and felt romeos, the best line we have ever had, all colors **50c, 75c** and **$1.00**

Men's house slippers in black and tan, Everetts and operas, turned soles in all sizes **$1.00**

Men's kid lined hand turned slippers, wine, brown and black, all sizes, pair **$1.50**

Men's alligator and hand turned brown vici kid, kid lined slippers, very nice and the best things made, all sizes, pair **$2.00**

The Colorado Springs Dry Goods Co.

Personal Mention

Dr. B. F. Gray is spending a couple of weeks in St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. W. A. De Berry is at home again after a brief visit in Kansas City.

H. Gardner, who has just returned from Nevada, is ill at his home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hoyt have gone to Effingham, Ill., for a month's visit.

Mrs. G. A. Whitenack and daughter, Miss Frankie, have gone to Ottawa, Kan., for a long visit.

Mrs. Gregg will speak to the ladies at Hastings Memorial church, Thursday, December 6, at 3 o'clock.

James Avington, formerly of Colorado Springs, has secured a position as chief clerk at the Golden Cycle mill.

H. A. Young has returned from Nevada and is confined to his home on account of a threatened attack of pneumonia.

Miss Katherine Smalley and Mrs. Van Cise will hold an art exhibit next Saturday afternoon from 2 until 6 o'clock in the Grace church parish house.

Judson A. Elston will leave today at noon for Goldfield, Nev., to visit his son, who is located there, and to look over the mining situation in that section.

Miss Eleanor L. Ernest of Knoxville, Tenn., who has been studying music in Europe, is expected to arrive in the city in a few days where she will spend the winter with her brother, S. R. Ernest.

Fred B. Abernathy of Pueblo was a visitor in the city for a few hours yesterday.

C. J. G. Rickerson, of Los Angeles, arrived in the city yesterday to be at the bedside of his father, Sherman B. Rickerson, who is critically ill at St. Francis hospital.

W. H. Frick, a director of the Telescope Peak mining syndicate, returned from Philadelphia last night and will remain in the Springs until after the holidays.

EARLY TO BED

and early to rise makes one healthy, happy and wise—especially if you take Herbine before retiring. A positive cure for Constipation, Dyspepsia and all liver complaints. Mrs. S—, Columbia, Tenn., writes: "I always keep a supply of your Herbine on hand. Am so pleased with the relief it gives in constipation and all liver complaints that words can't express my appreciation." Sold by the Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co.

SAMUEL C. ROSE IS DEAD

Well-known Groceryman Passes Away—Funeral Today.

Samuel C. Rose, aged 73 years, who was formerly connected with the Heatherbell grocery, died at his home, 835 East Boulder street, yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, after a long illness. The funeral will be held from the residence this afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Rev. C. B. Wilcox officiating. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

Mr. Rose has lived in Colorado Springs for about one and one-half years, and is well-known. He is survived by a wife and son.

TO VISIT STATE SCHOOLS—The board of county commissioners yesterday went to Denver, where they attended the good roads meeting. Before returning, the commissioners will visit several of the state institutions including the State Industrial school for boys and girls, located at Golden and Morrison, respectively.

Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

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Sinton's Purity Milk

means something. It means that if you are using it you are getting the best milk on the market. We handle nothing but the best dairy products and you may be absolutely sure of cleanliness when you order from the ...

Sinton Dairy Co.

Phone Main 442

Only two more days of ... Disappointment Sale.

Gift Furniture

No. 78

Our immense salesroom is crowded with Pretty Things for the home that are sold at prices within the reach of all. What is more appreciated as a Christmas present than a useful article of furniture? The choicest products of the Grand Rapids factories are here in full array. Don't overlook furniture when thinking what to buy, and don't forget that our stock is new, up to the minute and low priced. No fancy Holiday prices here. Everything marked in plain figures.

An infinite variety of little inexpensive articles for small remembrances.

McCracken & Hubbard
120-122 South Tejon St. Phone Main 879

"Smokeville Rhymes"

The ash-pit man had many teams,
And kept them on the run
A hauling ashes out of town—
He didn't work for fun.

Moral—GOOD COAL is a DOUBLE ECONOMY.

It gives more heat, ton for ton, and makes less ashes to be hauled away at your expense.

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112 Pike's Peak Avenue. Phones 230-213.

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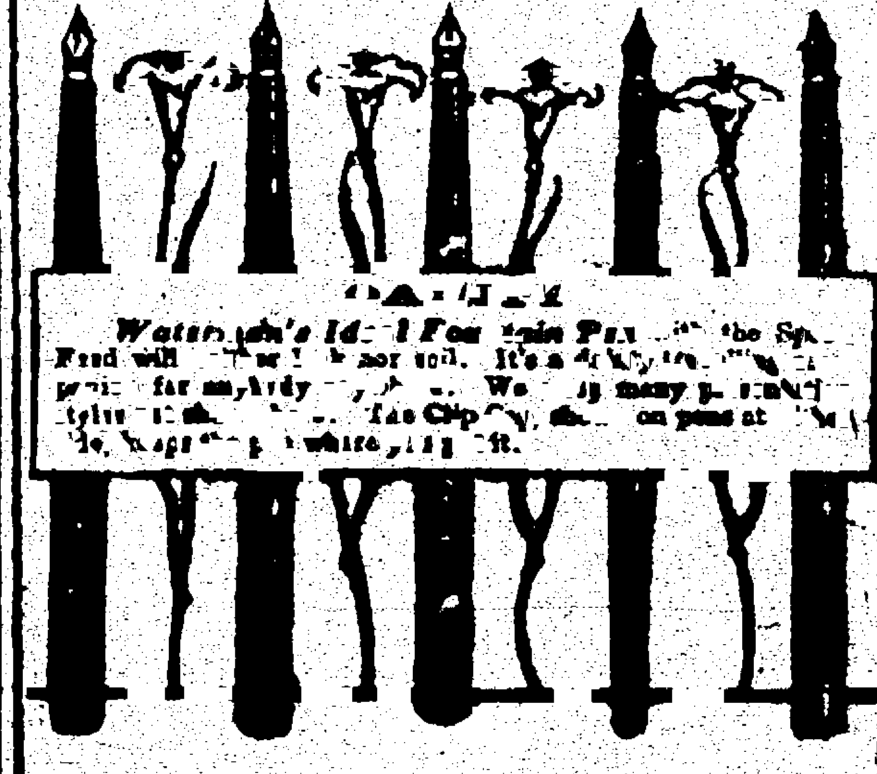
Interior Decoration, Showrooms 30 E. Kiowa
We make a specialty of Wall Coverings, Period Furniture and Professionally made hangings.

A Xmas Suggestion



Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen ... the Spoon Feed will ... It's a ... for anybody ... We ... many ... Clip Cap ... white ...

... chased or mottled holders, from $2.50 to $6.00.
Gold ... holders, from $3.50 to $6.00.
Silver filigree holders, from $5.00 to $10.00.
Clip Caps ... silver, ... sterling silver, 50c extra; gold filled, $1.00 extra; ... gold, $3.00 extra.

Some with college and fraternity emblems on the gold band

Big new stock for the holidays just received.

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THE OLDEST REPUBLICAN DAILY NEWSPAPER IN COLORADO.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT THE GAZETTE BUILDING BY THE

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE COMPANY.

CLARENCE F. DOUGE. . . . President.
CHARLES T. WILDER . . . . Editor.

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The Gazette is the only newspaper in Colorado Springs which receives the full report of the Associated Press every day of the week.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1906.

MOYER AND HAYWOOD.

AT LAST the preliminaries in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case seem to be exhausted, and the trial of the men will proceed. It is one of the curiosities of the case that they should have remained so long in prison. If they were innocent, they might have had the trial and been acquitted long ago; but they took this appeal to the United States court apparently for the express purpose of securing delay, and remaining in jail until after election. What they have gained by it does not appear. They have neither elected Haywood in this state nor defeated Gooding in Idaho.

The Supreme Court of the United States, with only one justice dissenting, has declined to issue a writ of habeas corpus for the release of the prisoners, or to interfere with the further procedure of the state court. It has also decided affirmatively that the failure of the Governor of Colorado to require proof of the guilt of the appellants before granting requisition was not an infringement of their rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States. The power of the Governor in certain matters is supreme. "Any investigation," says Justice Harlan, in delivering the opinion of the court, "as to the motives which induced action by the Governors of Idaho and Colorado would be improper as well as irrelevant to the real question to be now determined. It must be presumed that these officers proceeded throughout the affair with no evil design and with no other motive than to enforce the law."

Although the technical question presented in this case was different from that heretofore presented in the other Moyer case and the Sherman Parker case, the main principle vindicated by all the decisions is the same—that the Governor, within the limits of his prescribed functions, is supreme—that he is the sole judge of when a state of insurrection and rebellion exists, and also the sole judge of whether a requisition for the body of a prisoner shall be granted. This principle was always inherent in the law, but these decisions have brought it out more plainly, and at a time when it is most needed. It will strengthen the hands of every chief executive in the Union, and tend directly to the preservation of law and order everywhere.

Right here we want to say a word about Attorney-General Miller. During his term of office he has had questions presented which are of the very highest importance, and where a single false step, from a legal point of view, would have been fatal to the contention of the state. He advised Governor Peabody throughout the insurrection of the Western Federation, on scores of knotty points, and he has advised Governor McDonald in this case. Every one of his main contentions has been upheld by the higher courts. He has proved himself to be a good counsellor, and the people of the state are fortunate to have had in that office during these particular four years a man of Mr. Miller's ability and energy.

Now the trial will proceed. There are able counsel on both sides—no legal point will be lost; but what we care most about is the evidence. The people of Colorado are interested in that. It seemed hardly possible, on the face of it, that Haywood and Moyer could have been so foolish as to connect themselves directly with any of the dynamitings or assassinations that were performed by some of their misguided followers. It was therefore difficult to believe that the state could have such evidence as would suffice to convict them of actual participation in the murder of Governor Steunenberg to such an extent as to render them guilty. But the lawyers for the state probably think they have such evidence, or they would not have acted as they did. Another apparent support for this proposition is that the men have preferred to remain in jail rather than come to trial. If they were not afraid of the evidence, why wait and put off the trial for more than half a year? Our war in this state is over, but the people have not forgotten it, and much of this evidence will certain to occurrences that took place here. If the workings of the "inner circle" of the Western Federation are fully revealed, as possibly they may be, it will be worth perusal and serious consideration.

IMMIGRANTS FOR THE SOUTH.

THE people of South Carolina have made more fuss over the coming to the port of Charleston of a ship containing 420 immigrants than if a party of royal personages had arrived. They haven't had any immigrants there since the Huguenots in the Seventeenth Century, and they wanted some bad. Many Southerners have realized, for some years, that the settling up of the Northern states with immigrants was leaving them behind in some respects. During the past two years at least systematic effort has been made to secure some, and this cargo is the first fruit. Some of the comments are amusing. Persons of a sporting turn are warned to put up their shooting-irons, lest they scare the new inhabitants. Everybody is exhorted to cheer up the newly-arrived brethren and sisters, and be as polite to them as possible.

The United States laws are pretty strict on the matter of soliciting immigrants, and it is likely that some of the agents who have been abroad in the interest of Southern communities may have erred in their provisions. It is said, however, that the authorities at Washington are disposed to wink at unintentional violations of the letter of the law, because they know how badly the Southern people feel over having got some.

It seems odd that the South has not got any more of the great tide of immigrants that has for so many years been pouring in. At first, when most of them came from Northern countries, it was natural enough that they should seek lands lying approximately in the same latitudes they had left; but since the Italians began to come, one might have expected that they would seek the Sunny South. They haven't, however, whether because of the presence of so much negro labor there or because they thought they could "make du mon" quicker in the Northern cities, or for some other reason unknown. We wish our Southern brethren good luck with their new experiment; but we don't believe they will find that it will solve either the labor problem or the negro problem.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

CONGRESS opened rather quietly, the only "sensational" incident having been the immediate presentation, by Senators Penrose and Foraker, of resolutions of inquiry into the recent dismissal of negro troops. There is an unusual number of new members, for a second session, death having taken more than the ordinary number during the recess. We know what kind of a Congress it is, and we know in a general way what it will do—it will pass the appropriation bills and go home; but there is another thing we are interested in. Will the anti-Roosevelt coterie, headed by certain Senators, make active war on the President this session, or will they wait for another session?

The chances are that they will push the fighting. They probably regard the result of the election in New York state as at least a partial vindication of their attitude toward him, and if he attempts to push any legislation through they will probably block him. The public will be sorry if anything of this kind occurs, but such intra-party quarrels seem inevitable, especially when one party has such a big majority as the Republicans have now. Judging from those resolutions already spoken of, the attack on the President will be made first on the line they suggest—a line especially to be regretted, for it will raise passion and sectional strife, and do no good to anybody.

If any of the delegates to the good roads convention have the idea that Colorado has no good roads already, they will be surprised when the State Engineer tells them what has been done. For the past four years at least, one of the assistant engineers in the office has put in practically his whole time in railroad-building. A great deal has been done, but of course, owing to the way in which the legislature has worked, passing bills for comparatively small roads here and there all over the state, it has not been possible to adopt any comprehensive system. The conference will no doubt suggest some useful ideas to the next legislature, which may result in a more systematic improvement hereafter.

Monday morning the State Supreme Court handed down o less than sixty-four opinions. The judges are earning their salaries this year, surely. At this rate they will get caught up with the work of the court within the lifetime of persons now living. Seriously speaking, they will get nearly up to date quite soon, and the court will not be in arrears as far as the average state tribunal of last resort.

Mr. C. W. Post is a quite intense person, as his advertisements show. His activity was probably what led to his election as president of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America. In him Mr. Gompers, if his hands are not full enough already, may find a foeman worthy of his steel.

This fuss about the Japanese is a godsend to penny-a-liners in France and eleswhere, who are gravely discussing what would be likely to happen in case of a war. Anything to make copy about is welcome.

It would be a sort of poetic justice if Stuyvesant Fish were elected President of the Southern Railway so soon after being squeezed—or buncoed—out of the Illinois Central by Harriman.

Press Opinions

OR MERE JUSTICE?

From the New York Commercial.

While engaged in singing the other day, a Washington man suddenly expired. Remorse or public exasperation?

HOPE FOR PITTSBURG.

From the New York Commercial.

A husband's laziness has been ruled out by a Pittsburg judge as a sufficient cause for divorce. This decision ought to preserve family ties in a few thousand Pittsburg families.

COMPARATIVELY CHEAP.

From the New York Commercial.

Fifty dollars a day to the woman's suffrage fund is the subscription a husband of one of the imprisoned riotous suffragettes has made, to continue so long as his wife remains in jail. It ceases, of course, when she is free to return home. Oh, yes, we see! Shrewd husband!

NOT A NATIONAL DISEASE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The common statement that dyspepsia is the national disease has nothing to sustain it. In the average collection of people about a table men and women will be observed to be eating what pleases them. They do this without sign of pain or even discomfort. Here and there is the dyspeptic, devoted much to the pampering of a stomach made poor not through indulgence in ordinary wholesome foods, but from eating too much or too little, or at irregular intervals. He is welcome to all the pampering that may be necessary, but it is fair that he dismiss the notion that the collective stomachs of a generation are his especial care.

A NEW LAW.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Ohio has an effective anti-trust law, but the common law seems to be sufficient for the regulation of monopolies engaged in the restraint of trade. The supreme court of West Virginia, which has no statute covering the case, has just decided that under the common law the contract of twenty coke companies, vesting in the Pocahontas company the right to sell their product and to fix the price for the same, thus ending competition between the subsidiary companies, is void. The decision was made in a suit brought by the agent, or holding company, to enforce the contract against a number of the underlying companies which withdrew from the monopolistic arrangement. The finding practically places under the ban of the common law any combination to control and regulate the sale and to fix the selling price of any article of trade, and defines the authority of the people of the state to restrain monopolies in the absence of a special prohibitory law.

Open Parliament

SOUTHERNERS AND NEGROES.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

I am a reader of your daily paper, a citizen of this city, and if you will permit me, I will do my best to answer some of the letters concerning the negro problem.

First, I do not believe the authors of some of those letters know anything at all about the south nor the negro of the south. I am a railway conductor, born in Ohio, believe in the teachings of our grand old union, and at the same time I believe in doing justice to our southern brethren, and especially to the fair women of the south. I lived in a southern state six years, and while there I saw the true problem.

Now about that cruel treatment that the negro receives at the hands of the southern people. Did you ever know of a good, law-abiding negro that was lynched or cruelly treated? If so, when and where? I never knew of one. I have read of such a thing in some of our northern political papers, but the [illegible] The negro of the south is educated by the taxpayers, just the same as in the north, except they are provided with separate buildings. They could not go otherwise in such dense population of negroes.

I want to say that the south can handle the negro problem much better than we can, and I think that each state should be left alone on that issue. I am not in favor of lynch law, but, brother, take the case of your own home. Think about your wife and daughter, whom you have pledged your sacred honor to love and protect. And think of the possibilities of the higher courts' decision in trying the brute that assassinated and murdered your loved one. What would you do in such a case? Ah! my friend, it will occur entirely different to you then. It is an easy task for you to reprimand your own blood and compare the white virgins of the south, whose virtues are beyond all question of doubt, as being on an equal footing with the negro.

Brother, for God's sake, go down south and have your eyes opened, and do not condemn your own blood on hearsay again. I love my home country, and I love the home people, but I also love our brothers and their fair daughters and wives who are struggling to put down the crime and disgrace so often committed in the south.

President Roosevelt did only what was just and fair when he discharged the negro soldiers at Brownsville, Texas. I remember once I took a train loaded with negro soldiers over the road that I was employed on, and I never in all my life witnessed such disgraceful acts as were committed that day by American soldiers. Every time the train would stop at a station some of the soldiers would have trouble with some white man or boy that happened to be at the station. They either would shove them around or curse them.

I believe the time will come when every negro soldier in our army will be discharged. I am no negro hater, but let the negro show to the world that he will do the right thing; his acts have been everything but this. Who ever dreamed of such a thing as a negro sneering our president, as did the negro preacher in New York? That act plainly shows the negro. President Roosevelt has given this country a fair and just administration, and in my opinion, is the best and noblest statesman in all America. And I assume the authority to say that at least every railway conductor in the United States holds him in the same high esteem.

THE TRUTH.

Colorado Springs, Dec. 4.

Colorado Comment

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

From the Glenwood Avalanche.

Rumor has it that a bill is to be presented to the next legislature for the purpose of abolishing woman suffrage.

ONE IS ENOUGH.

From the Pueblo Star-Journal.

To thousands of infatuated men there is only one face problem—to name the winner.

TELLING THE TRUTH.

From the Boulder Herald.

An exchange has as its motto: "Tell the whole truth." Of course it does not live up to it. It could not, and if it tried the editor would deserve killing. If the motto were "Never tell a lie" it would be all right, or if it had "Tell nothing but the truth" as a watchword, it would also be done, but any man who would attempt to tell the whole truth would soon find himself pretty badly hated and later on punctured with so many bullet holes that he would look like a sieve. If the whole truth were told about some people, even in this town it might be interesting reading for some others, but it would be wrong and it would be an exceeding reckless piece of business.

DENVER'S NEW SCHEME.

From the Boulder Herald.

One of Denver's aldermen is about to introduce a bill in the common council to provide for a publicity bureau, the purpose being to present the superior advantages offered by Denver in the way of business opportunities, of homes, and of recreation. It is purposed to place the bureau in charge of an expert advertising agent whose duty it shall be to exploit the resources of the city in eastern magazines and other publications, the city fathers to foot the bills. Here is a fine opportunity for Lincoln Steffens or Upton Sinclair to do some real missionary work along the lines of reformation and the real establishment of social purity, but then possibly the Denver alderman does not want a simon-pure article of house-cleaning.

Near to Nature

REMEMBER THE SCOOP.

From the Concordia (Kas.) Kansas.

Bill Funk, who caught cold last Tuesday, as announced exclusively in this paper, is no better.

TESTIMONIAL FOR THE FRONT.

From the Kansas City Journal.

There is this in favor of the automobile, says Mack Gretcher. It doesn't get its tail over the line or shed its hair in your face on a windy day.

SKIDDOO AMONG THE POULTRY.

From the Staunton (Va.) Sun.

The chicken grabbers have returned to New Hope, after quite an absence. One night last week there was a visitor in Mr. Stout's back yard, and the next morning revealed the fact that twenty-three young chickens had disappeared.

INTEGRITY IN THE LIMELIGHT.

From the Union (Ore.) Republican.

An exceedingly conscientious legislator from Clackamas county has sent back his railroad pass. Nearly every legislature in every state has one of these curiosities, who seek to impress the constituency as his integrity by this method.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

From the Hamilton, O., Intelligencer.

About the time we were making up our paper we received the Columbus Hemisphere of Wednesday, in which Mr. Gilbert, the crop-eared editor of that print, who is so universally acknowledged by his own party to be a scurrilous blackguard, has made another attack on us. We would take up the article and give it some notice, dirty as the job may be, were it not for the fact that some portion of our columns today is devoted to the especial benefit of one of his contemporaries, whom we consider little superior to him of crop-eared notoriety. Next week we will take Mr. Gilbert and his billingsgate article into consideration. For the present we would whisper in his ear (if he has any ear) that he is the greatest liar and the lowest blackguard we have ever known. He may console himself with this drop of comfort until he hears from us again.

We've got a baby. Since it came
There's not a single thing the same
I act just like I did before.
But no one loves me any more.
I guess I'd better run away
I might as well—for if I stay
Who'll know or care? Perhaps a year
Will pass before they even hear.
I'll take the things I like the best,
My Sunday tie, my velvet vest,
The spotted eggs and bluebird's nest,
The autumn leaves that mother pressed,
The rabbit skin that father dressed.
[illegible] I'll wait and do not rush
I ought to start, but, Oh, the sky
Is dark today and very high!
Still, after all I guess I'll wait
For father's by the garden gate.
He'll rough my hair and say:
"Well, well, my boy! How goes the day?
You're big enough to make it pay?"
Oh, dear! I wish he'd come, though he
May never even notice me—
And yet I guess I'll wait and see.
—Louise Ayres Garnett in the American Magazine.

WHAT THE PRESS AGENTS SAY

"AT CRIPPLE CREEK"

A powerful and interesting play, dealing with life in our great west in the early eighties, entitled "At Cripple Creek," will be produced at the Opera house on next Wednesday evening. The play is by the well-known dramatist, Hal Reid, and is written in his happiest vein. The story is one of absorbing interest, filled with scenes of the most poetic beauty and relieved by comedy of the brightest description. "At Cripple Creek" will be interpreted by the strongest company of players ever engaged for a sensational drama.

"THE STROLLERS" COMING.

Alda Hemmi, "Teddy" Webb and their associates of the San Francisco Opera company, will present the "Strollers," one of the brightest, snappiest and most melodious musical mingling's that have been offered for many seasons at the Opera house on next Monday evening. "The Strollers" will be splendidly mounted, exquisitely costumed and the lighting effects most pleasing. Some of the musical numbers that never fail to meet with favor are "Strollers We," "Rose of My Life," "A Lesson in Flirtation," "Laretta," "Gossip Chorus" and "March." "Cheyenne," a music drama on the order of "The Girl from the Golden West," is also given, and there are some twenty song hits.

"THE WOMAN HATER."

A rare treat is promised lovers of clean, wholesome comedy next week at the Opera house when Harry Beresford, the popular character comedian, will be seen here in David D. Lloyd's clever farcical comedy, "The Woman Hater."

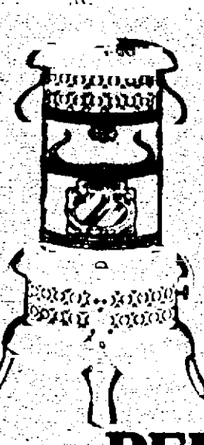
Under the successful management of J. J. Coleman, Mr. Beresford has become the favorite comedian of this country. Everybody remembers his delightful work in "The Professor's Love Story" and "The Wrong Mr. Wright," and in his present vehicle he won still greater honors last season.

His methods are quaint and artistic. He never descends to clowning and his popularity is more widespread than of any comedian since Sol Smith Russell. All doctors take a vacation after Harry Beresford visits a town.

SEATS FOR "THE COLLEGE WIDOW."

Now for the laugh that lingers, for "The College Widow," the most hearty and wholesome of George Ade's comedies, comes to the Opera house next Saturday. The sale of seats will commence this morning. It is asserted, and probably is fullest truth, that "The College Widow" has been witnessed by more people than any other play of equal age, and one who has seen it does not usually rest content until he has marshalled his friends for a return trip.

The football game in "The College Widow" is still, of course, the great scene in the unending chain of incidents, situations, and climaxes which have made George Ade's best comedy a perpetual delight. To picture so truly the emotions of a grand stand full of enthusiastic "rooters" was a work of difficulty so successfully accomplished by Mr. Ade that it is justly regarded as the acme of stage realism. This scene requires the services of seventy people, and never fails to excite an audience to the most demonstrative approval.



No More Cold Rooms

If you only knew how much comfort can be derived from a PERFECTION Oil Heater—how simple and economical its operation, you would not be without it another day.

You can quickly make warm and cozy any cold room or hallway—no matter in what part of the house. You can heat water, and do many other things with the

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

Turn the wick as high or low as you can—there's no smoke. Carry heater from room to room. All parts easily cleaned. Gives intense heat without smoke or smell because equipped with smokeless device.

Made in two finishes—nickel and japan. Brass oil fount beautifully embossed. Holds 4 quarts of oil and burns 9 hours. Every heater warranted. If you cannot get heater or information from your dealer, write to nearest agency for descriptive circular.

THE Rayo Lamp cannot be equalled for its bright and steady light, simple construction and absolute safety.

Equipped with latest improved burner. Made of brass throughout and nickel plated. An ornament to any room whether library, dining-room, parlor or bedroom. Every lamp warranted. Write to nearest agency if not at your dealer's.

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY

COLLEGE NOTES

The Misses Whiton and Weaver of Pueblo, who formerly were members of the class of '08, were the guests of Miss Freeman part of this week.

Paul Burgess is assistant engineer to Mr. Baylis. He is a member of the class of '08, and owing to his early morning work the halls are now warm in good season.

Mr. Hastings, who has had charge of the philosophy classes for several days, has been sick for the past week.

The college Y. M. C. A. has secured Mr. Charles D. Hurrey to deliver a series of addresses to college men, the last three days in January. Mr. Hurrey is an excellent speaker and his addresses will be looked forward to with the greatest interest.

The college Y. M. C. A. is making plans to send a large delegation to the state convntion to be held in Canon City January 24, 25, 26 and 27. The committee having the plans in charge follows: W. J. Smillie, L. C. Lake, J. L. Calhoun and Glen Hammond.

Mr. Patterson is training the college band. The band meets each Thursday and is making fine progress.

J. C. Warley, who was a missionary to Japan for several years and is now residing in Colorado Springs, has been secured to take charge of a mission study class at the college. The class will be for young men.

Mrs. Lamb of Greeley visited her son at the college part of last week. She was a guest of the Contemporary Literary society at the meeting Friday.

Miss Irene Whitehurst and Miss Jean Whipple will attend the freshman promenade at the State School of Mines Friday night.

The plans for the Y. M. C. A. banquet are progressing rapidly under the management of Mr. Morris. All the members who expect to attend are requested to hand their names, with that of their guest, to Mr. Morris as soon as possible.

The Minerva society and the Y. M. C. A. are trying to compromise as to the dates of their banquets. As the dates now stand both banquets will be held within three days of each other, and this is contrary to the wish of either organization.

The Chi Sigma Gamma fraternity entertained Monday evening. After meeting at the club house on North Weber street, the merry crowd took a long ride north of the city, returning to the club house, where a fine buffet luncheon was served. About thirty guests were present and had a delightful time.

TOURISTS RESERVE TRAIN

Short Line Expects to Do Record Business Next Season.

As an indication of what the tourist travel will be next spring and summer in Colorado, the Short Line road has already received notice to reserve nine trains for eastern parties who intend visiting the great Cripple Creek gold region. Five of the trains are to be at the disposal of the Shriners, who intend to make several side trips in Colorado on their way back from the national meeting at Los Angeles, which opens on May 10.

The Short Line railroad is figuring now on a new pamphlet on Colorado which will contain new pictures of the famous points of interest in this section. The new issue will appear in January.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

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Absolutely Pure

A Cream of Tartar Powder free from alum or phosphatic acid

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If you wish to keep down

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by giving him something that he can wear. Most all men are practical, a gift of something they can wear is more appreciated than others that oftentimes cost many times more. A man's store is the place to find those useful things. For the Christmas shopper our stock is now complete and care has been taken in the arrangement so that you may be waited upon quickly and satisfactory. We are very proud of our showing for this season. The same individuality and exclusiveness is to be seen in our showing of men's furnishings for the Christmas trade as is seen in our men's suits and overcoats. Come and see what we have. You are welcome.

Holbrook & Perkins

C. & S. ROAD WINS ITS SUIT

Has Right to Use Sahwatch Street as Railway Yard.—Other Supreme Court Decisions.

In addition to the decision in the case of Soper vs. the Colorado Springs Electric company, which was announced in yesterday morning's Gazette, the state supreme court has handed down some important decisions in regard to local cases.

The court decided in favor of the Colorado and Southern railway in the case brought against it by the city of Colorado Springs, and affirmed the decision of the local district court, which maintained that the railway had a right to use Sahwatch street as a railroad yard under a franchise formerly granted to the Denver and New Orleans Railway company.

The supreme court reversed the decision of the district court, which found for the defendants in the case of E. P. Crowley vs. R. F. Shephard, and held that the plaintiff had a right to recover the value of a horse impounded by the city and sold to the defendant.

The court affirmed the district court's decision in favor of the plaintiff in the case of E. E. Snider vs. the Colorado Midland railroad. Snider was awarded damages for the destruction of a Manitou residence which was ignited by sparks from a Midland engine.

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CRIPPLE CREEK EXCURSION

Via The Short Line, Thursday, December 6th. $2.00 Round Trip. Trains Leave Santa Fe Depot 10:20 A. M.

$100,000 IN CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Several Mining Companies to Pay Extra Dividends During the Holidays.

Nearly $50,000 will be distributed on Christmas to stockholders in three Cripple Creek companies. The Elkton Consolidated Mining and Milling company will issue checks for $30,000, the Gold Dollar for $12,500, and the Work for $10,000, the total aggregating $52,500.

The Gold Dollar will disburse the dividend of ½ cent recently declared, while the Work will disburse its regular quarterly ½ cent dividend, in addition to an extra Christmas dividend of 1½ cents, the total of 2 cents to be distributed at the same time. The regular quarterly dividend is not due until next month, the directors taking this action in order to send the amount to stockholders for Christmas. Elkton, in addition to its regular ¾ cent dividend, will issue a Christmas dividend of an equal amount. The Elkton books close December 11, the Gold Dollar December 15 and the Work on December 10.

DIED SUDDENLY OF HEART DISEASE

How frequently does a head line similar to the above greet us in the newspapers. The rush, push and strenuousness of the American people has a strong tendency to lead up to valvular and other affections of the heart, attended by irregular action, palpitation, dizziness, smothered sensations and other distressing symptoms.

Three of the prominent ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made are recommended by some of the leading writers on *Materia Medica* for the cure of just such cases. Golden Seal root, for instance, is said by the UNITED STATES DISPENSATORY, a standard authority, "to impart tone and increased power to the heart's action." Numerous other leading authorities represent Golden Seal as an unsurpassed tonic for the muscular system in general, and as the heart is almost wholly composed of muscular tissue, it naturally follows that it must be greatly strengthened by this superb, general tonic. But probably the most important ingredient of "Golden Medical Discovery," so far as its marvelous cures of valvular and other affections of the heart are concerned, is Stone root, or *Collinsonia Can.*, Prof. Wm. Paine, author of Paine's Epitomy of Medicine, says of it:

"I, not long since, had a patient who was so much oppressed with valvular disease of the heart that his friends were obliged to carry him upstairs. He, however, gradually recovered under the influence of Collinsonia (medicinal principle extracted from Stone root), and is now attending to his business. Heretofore physicians knew of no remedy for the removal of so distressing and so dangerous a malady. With them it was all guess-work, and it fearfully warned the afflicted that death was near at hand. Collinsonia unquestionably affords relief in such cases, and in most instances effects a cure."

Stone root is also recommended by Drs. Hale and Ellingwood, of Chicago, for valvular and other diseases of the heart. The latter says: "It is a heart tonic of direct and permanent influence."

"Golden Medical Discovery," not only cures valvular heart affections, but is a [illegible] of general [illegible], invigorating the liver, regulating the bowels and curing catarrhal affections in all parts of the system.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure Constipation.

BIG MASS MEETING FOR MEN

First of Series at Opera House Sunday Afternoon.—Evangelist Mahood to Speak.

The first of a series of mass meetings for men given by the Y. M. C. A. will be held in the Opera house at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Evangelist J. W. Mahood will speak on "The Book Opened." All men will be made welcome at this meeting. The doors will open at 3 o'clock, at which time an orchestral program will begin. This will be followed by a song service, after which Mr. Mahood will speak. Admission will be by ticket only, but no charge will be made for tickets. Tickets may be secured at any of the leading drug stores and barber shops in the city and at the Y. M. C. A. Those who are without tickets may secure them Sunday afternoon at the Opera house door. More than 400 tickets have already been distributed.

REASONER ARRESTS CAMERON

Boy Will Be Tried Friday Morning on Charge of Assaulting Letter Carrier.

Probation Officer W. M. Reasoner yesterday arrested William Cameron, the 16-year old boy accused of assaulting Letter Carrier F. T. Koupa on Thanksgiving day. Cameron will be tried in the juvenile court at 10 o'clock Friday morning, being meanwhile in the custody of his sister, Mrs. Georgia Benbow, 1516 Lincoln avenue. Officer Reasoner has an agreement signed by Mrs. Benbow, who promises to have her brother in court at the time set.

The evidence at the hearing will determine the course of the juvenile officer in regard to the companions of Cameron at the time of the assault.

CHILDREN'S favorite tonic is White's Cream Vermifuge, the cure for worms and all children's diseases. It not only kills the worms, but removes the mucus and slime in which they build their nests. Its action on the child is mild and leaves him in a healthy condition. Joe Daniel, Sumner, Tenn., says that he gave one of his children White's Cream Vermifuge when the doctor thought it had colic, and from the first dose the child passed 73 worms. Sold by the Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co.

CRIPPEN FINED $100 AND COST

Democratic Club Bartender Is Found Guilty of Illegal Sale of Liquor.

Bartender Charles Crippen, of the Democratic club was yesterday found guilty in the police court of the illegal sale of liquor in the club, Magistrate A. P. Toombs imposing a fine of $100, and the case will be appealed, James James F. Burns signing an appeal bond of $200.

Crippen was convicted of selling a glass of beer to H. P. Crippen on Thursday, November 30.

TO DEVELOP MINING PROPERTY

Colorado Springs Men Organize Company to Operate in New Mexico.

A cash working fund of approximately $200,000 has been secured by local capitalists for immediate development of fifty acres of valuable gold mining property in Sierra county, New Mexico. A complete plant of modern machinery will be installed and operations begun on a large scale.

The U. S. Treasury Mining company has been organized with a capitalization of $300,000 to take charge and develop the property, articles of incorporation being filed with the county clerk yesterday morning. The incorporators are J. W. Wright, R. Green and O. B. Wilcox. These compose the directorate, together with F. F. Castello, William Helm, E. Miltonberger and Allen Falconer. The capitalization is divided into 300,000 shares of a par value of $1 each.

Considerable production has been made by the property, which is known to contain large values, and it is expected to maintain a heavy output of ore through the use of modern equipment. A mill for the reduction of the company ore is a projected feature, although nothing will be done in this respect until the claims have been worked and their production assured.

The principal offices of the company will be located in this city. Of the directors, all of whom are local, M. Castello is president of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association and of the Mary McKinney Mining company. Mr. Wright is one of the earliest pioneers of the Cripple Creek district, and Mr. Wilcox is a member of the new firm of Lunt, Acosta and Wilcox.

DO YOUR SHOPPING NOW

THE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION WANTS YOU TO HURRY.

Business Men of Colorado Springs Join in Popular National Movement.

A letter asking the Colorado Springs Merchants association to join a national movement to modify the hardships incidental to holiday shopping, has been received by the association from the Charity Organization society of New York, which numbers among its members Jacob A. Riis of New York, Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers league, and a number of prominent business men and newspaper editors of the United States. Letters of a similar nature have been sent to the leading merchants and Merchants associations of all of the large cities in the country. The purpose of the movement is to induce shoppers to make their holiday purchases early instead of waiting until a few days before Christmas, in order that they may benefit themselves by being able to make better selections, and at the same time may give the merchants a better chance to please their patrons.

According to merchants in the city, the great majority of the people delay their purchasing until only a few days before the Christmas holidays, and then comes the rush. So great is the crowd that their clerks have no time to properly attend to their customers. The buyers themselves are in such a hurry that they hardly know what they want. Thus both merchants and customers are placed at a disadvantage.

An effort will be made by the local Merchants association to induce the people to do their shopping as soon as possible, and not wait until the rush. The letter, which has been received asking the association to take part in the movement, is as follows:

"Will you join in a movement on a national scale to modify the hardships incident to holiday shopping?

"Every year the celebration of Christmas grows more elaborate. More presents are bought, the crowds are greater and the decorations are more splendid.

"The problems of the merchants are correspondingly more complex. The supply of labor has to be increased, the pressure at every point intensifies. On one hand, public opinion disapproves long hours and late work, particularly for young women, girls, and children. On the other hand, merely through thoughtlessness, many shoppers defer their purchases until the last possible moment, at the cost of unnecessary strain upon salespeople and delivery force.

"By joint effort of editors and merchants the idea can be brought home to millions of customers that they can benefit themselves and everyone concerned, if they will do their Christmas shopping early in the season and early in the day, thus lengthening the Christmas shopping period and reducing the disadvantages which in other seasons have attended the Christmas crowds.

JACOB A. RIIS, New York.
S. W. WOODWARD, Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.
FLORENCE KELLEY, secretary National Consumers league.
NATHAN STRAUS, R. H. Macy & Co., New York.
EDWARD A. FILENE, William Filene Sons Co., Boston.
CLARK HOWELL, editor the Atlanta Constitution.
LEIGH REILLY, editor Chicago Evening Post.
GEORGE W. OCHS, editor and publisher Philadelphia Public Ledger.
CONDE HAMLIN, editor St. Paul Pioneer Press.
EDWARD W. BOK, editor Ladies' Home Journal.

HUMPHREY BUYS PROPERTY

Pays $15,000 for Residence Property on Platte Avenue.

That the oldest residents of Colorado Springs have confidence in the future of land values in this city was exemplified yesterday when Joseph F. Humphrey, formerly mayor of this city in 1873, and who was one of the original stockholders in the street car company and for years chairman of the local school board, purchased the property adjoining his home at 122 East Platte avenue from the Acacia Park land company through the agency of H. Leb Wills & company for a consideration of $15,000.

This property, which, with the Acacia hotel, was owned by F. L. Martin before his death three years ago, is 92 feet by 180 feet. In the deal is included a large two-story residence. Mr. Humphrey now owns a frontage of 142 feet on Platte avenue and a depth of 180 feet. The property was purchased as an investment, according to Mr. Humphrey.

"HIGH SCHOOL DAY" PLANNED

High School Students to Be Entertained at Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. is planning to have "High School Day" in the Y. M. C. A. building on the evening of January 22 to provide a general good time for the students of the Colorado Springs High school and their friends. Indoor baseball games between the sophomores and the seniors and the freshmen and juniors, swimming, pie eating and mental contests will furnish amusement. A committee on arrangements will be appointed in the course of the next few days to take charge of the affair.

NO TRUTH IN REPORT

DATE NOT SET FOR HEARING HYDRO CASE

No Arbitrator Selected, Says City Attorney.—Talks of Story in Evening Paper.

City Attorney W. C. Robinson last night characterized as absolutely false and without the slightest foundation in truth, a statement published in a local paper yesterday afternoon to the effect that at the executive session of the council Monday night, he had informed the aldermen that an arbitrator had been selected in the Hydro controversy regarding the city's claim for overcharge in street lighting, and that the hearing of the case had been set for December 18.

"If you care to deny the statement, which is false on the face of it," said Attorney Robinson, "you may say that it is false in every particular, with the sole exception of the statement regarding the appropriation by the council of $2,500 for witnesses in the case, which appeared in The Gazette this morning.

"No date has been set for the hearing, and the matter rests exactly as it has in the past, with the exception of the appropriation mentioned. As I have explained time and again, I have nothing to with the appointment of an arbitrator or arbitrators in this matter—that is a question to be decided by both the council and the Hydro company—and each man or men selected to decide the case must be mutually satisfactory to both parties to the controversy.

"Another statement made out of whole cloth in the evening paper article is that to the effect that various members of the council desire four certain witnesses in the case."

LONG TENNESSEE FIGHT.

For twenty years W. L. Rawls, of Bells, Tenn., fought nasal catarrh. He writes: "The swelling and soreness inside my nose was fearful, till I began applying Bucklen's Arnica Salve to the sore surface; this caused the soreness and swelling to disappear, never to return." Best salve in existence. 25c at The Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.

Four lots close in, beautifully situated; very cheap. Address W. S., Gazette.

MAY THROW OUT RETURNS

Musser Has Chance to Get in Because of an Error.

George W. Musser of this city, Democratic-Independent candidate for judge of the Fourth judicial district, who was defeated by James Owen, Republican, of Cripple Creek, by 62 votes, may yet receive a certificate of election, owing to the failure of the county clerk of Kit Carson county to properly sign the election returns from that county.

The state canvassing board discovered the technical error while canvassing the returns from Kit Carson county, and has called for the advice of the attorney general. Should the latter throw out the returns, instead of sending them back for legal signature, Musser would have a plurality over his opponent.

MARKET STRONG.—Although Portland declined 2 cents to $1.48, and Isabella and Work each fell off 1 cent to 29 and 28, respectively, the remainder of the mines were higher on exchange yesterday morning. Elkton advanced to 63½; El Paso to 61½, and Findley to 68. Gold Dollar Consolidated gained to 8-1-4; Gold Sovereign to 6 3-8, and Lexington to 4. Vindicator recovered to 99. In the prospects, Banner, Little Puck, New Haven and Republic were stronger and in good demand.

KROWA BRONCHIAL TROCHES — COUGHS COLDS

Give effective relief in bronchial and lung troubles. Contain nothing injurious.

Tea Pot Results

guide our selection in teas.

We import nothing but grades that return good results when put to the brewing test—the teapot test.

That's why our

A1 Brand of 60 Cent Ceylon Tea

gives pleasing results to our customers.

Try it. You'll admit its merit.

Coffee served every Saturday afternoon and evening.

DERN Tea & Coffee Co
29 South Tejon St. [illegible]

Framed Skelton Post Cards

We are having a wonderful sale on these beautiful cards, handsomely framed, in the following styles:

Passe Partous, 1 card	25c
Gold Metal Frames, 1 card	35c
Gold Frame and Gold Mat, 1 card	75c
Gold Frame and Gold Mat, 2 cards	$1.20
Gold Frame and Gold Mat, 3 cards	$1.50

We have sold over 70,500 of these cards this season.

Prices 10 cents for a set of 16.

Whitney & Grimwood, Booksellers & Stationers

The Christmas Store

HIBBARDS

If you are looking for useful and attractive articles for gift giving, a visit to Hibbard's will prove of inestimable aid—there are hundreds, yes, thousands of gifts for men, women and children. There are but 14 shopping days till Christmas—make selections now while stocks are fresh and assortments complete. Here are a few hints for "him" and "her."

For Men	For Women	For Children
Mufflers,	Gloves,	Linen Books,
Handkerchiefs,	Handkerchiefs,	Story Books,
Toilet Sets,	Work Boxes,	Game Books,
Smoking Sets,	Table Linens,	Toilet Sets,
Collar Boxes,	Calendars,	Doll Trunks,
Cuff Boxes,	Stationery,	China Novelties,
Tie Boxes,	Pillow Tops,	Large Dolls,
Match Holders,	Pictures,	Small Dolls,
Pen Wipers,	Silk Shawls,	Doll Heads,
Desk Clocks.	Cut Glass,	Doll Shoes.
Desk Sets,	Opera Bags,	Cloth Dolls,
Calendars,	New Belts,	Handkerchiefs,
Pocketbooks,	Silk Hosiery,	Fancy Pins,
Bill Books,	Underwear,	String Beads,
Laundry Bags,	White Aprons,	Pocketbooks,
Black Hosiery,	Fur Scarfs,	Shopping Bags,
Fancy Hosiery,	Silk Waists,	Gloves,
Stationery,	Bath Robes,	Mittens,
Photo Frames,	Millinery,	Coats, Caps,
Tie pins, Etc.	Books, Etc.	Handk'fs, Etc.

Rugs, Carpets and Draperies for Sensible Xmas Gifts

EXTRAORDINARY Offerings in Dining Suites

Making the largest line of selections offered in Colorado Springs; every article being marked separately at uniformly low prices. Sale including rare reproductions in

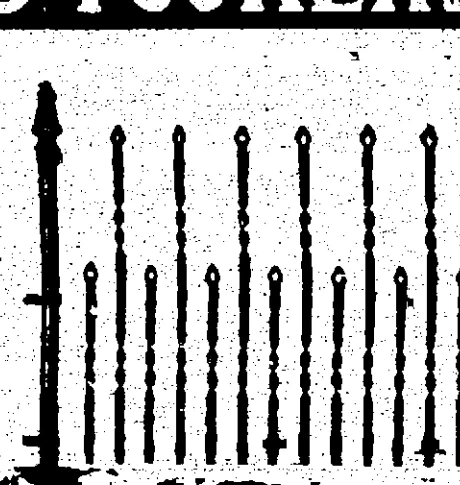
Two English Colonial Mahogany Suites. One Chippendale Complete Mahogany Suite.
One Sheraton Complete Mahogany Suite. Mission Styles, Quaint English, etc., in all woods.

65 styles of Buffets and Sideboards from	$15 up
45 styles of Dining Tables from	$5.75 up
39 styles of China Closets from	$14.75 up
60 styles of Dining Chairs from	$1.10 up

Plate Racks, Sewing Tables, Butler Trays, etc., etc.

The FRED S TUCKER FURNITURE CO
106-108 N. TEJON ST. COLORADO SPRINGS

Only two more days of [illegible] Disappointment Sale.



Beautify Your Lawn With Iron Fence

HASSELL IRON WORKS CO. [illegible]

Cloth Suits and Dresses for $25.00

A big line of fine garments, correct in cut, perfect in workmanship and of strictly reliable materials in light, medium and dark effects. Genuine bargains here, for these are broken lines of garments.

Worth $30, $35, $40 and $45

Other lines of suits at—
$10, worth up to $17.
$15, worth up to $27.50.

and Coats at
$10, worth up to $16.
$15, worth up to $22.50.

and Waists at
$2.50, worth up to $4.50.
$6.00, worth up to $10.00.

Furniture for Gifts

Any article held until you want it delivered.

"GUNN" SECTIONAL BOOK-CASES.

FAIRLEY BROS. & FAIRLEY
"Colorado Springs Home Furnishers"
23 S. Tejon St.

Andirons
Fire Sets
Fenders
Black and in Polished Brass
Brass Coal Hods, Etc.
All at Cost

SAMPLES IN OUR SOUTH WINDOW

BARNES HARDWARE
17 SOUTH TEJON

Wilbur's

See the Dolls and holiday novelties

Conlon & Hastings, premier entertainers.
The Great Eugenie Trio.
John D. Ray, world's greatest roller skater.
Robert Ellis, premier baritone.
Moving pictures—The Great Fox Hunt.
Matinee 3 p. m. Evening, 7 to 10 o'clock.

KNIGHT-CAMPBELL MUSIC CO., 122 N. TEJON
[illegible]

Closing Out Sale Now On
THE FAIR
119 S. TEJON ST.

[illegible]
Diseases of Lungs, Throat and Heart.
W. A. [illegible]
[illegible]
Hours 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.
[illegible]

GAZETTE WANT ADS. MAKE BUSINESS HUM

New York Doctor
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The President's Message

Recommends the Enactment of a Law Prohibiting Campaign Contributions by Corporations; Urges that Federal Government be Given Right of Appeal in Criminal Cases; Deplores Lynchings and Says Negroes Should be Treated According to Their Merit as Men; Recommends Law Limiting Hours of Work for Railway Employes and Anti-Child Labor Law; Suggests Federal Divorce Law and Inheritance Tax; and Asks that the Philippine Tariff be Lowered and Citizenship be Granted the Porto Ricans; Special Message on Panama Canal to Come Later

Chief Executive Discusses Many Important Questions to Come Before Congress at This Session

The president's message to congress is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As a nation we still continue to enjoy a literally unprecedented prosperity, and it is probable that only reckless speculation and disregard of legitimate business methods on the part of the business world can materially mar this prosperity. [illegible] good work of importance [illegible] the present congress [illegible] matters left unfinished at your last session, however, which I most earnestly hope you will complete before your adjournment.

Corporation Campaign Contributions

I again recommend a law prohibiting all corporations from contributing to the campaign expenses of any party. Such a bill has already passed one house of congress. [illegible] individuals contribute as they desire, but let us prohibit in effective fashion all corporations from making contributions for any political purpose, directly or indirectly.

Government's Right to Appeal in Criminal Cases

Another bill which has just passed one house of the congress and which it is urgently necessary should be enacted into law is that conferring upon the government the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. This right exists in many of the states; it exists in the District of Columbia by act of the congress. It is of course not proposed that in any case a verdict for the defendant on the merits should be set aside. Recently in one district where the government had indicted certain persons for conspiracy in connection with rebates the court sustained the defendant's demurrer; while in another jurisdiction an indictment for conspiracy to obtain rebates has been sustained by the court, convictions obtained under it, and two defendants sentenced to imprisonment. The two cases referred to may not be in real conflict with each other, but it is unfortunate that there should even be an apparent conflict. At present there is no way by which the government can cause such a conflict, when it occurs, to be solved by an appeal to a higher court; and the wheels of justice are blocked without any real decision of the question. I can not too strongly urge the passage of the bill in question. A failure to pass it will result in seriously hampering the government in its effort to obtain justice, especially against wealthy individuals or corporations who do wrong; and may also prevent the government from obtaining justice for wageworkers who are not themselves able effectively to contest a case where the judgment of an inferior court has been against them. I have specifically in view a recent decision by a district judge leaving railway employes without remedy for violation of a certain so-called labor statute. It seems an absurdity to permit a single district judge, against what may be the judgment of the immense majority of his colleagues on the bench, to declare a law solemnly enacted by the congress to be unconstitutional, and then to deny to the government the right to have the supreme court definitely decide the question.

Real Efficiency of the Law

It is well to recollect that the real efficiency of the law often depends not upon the passage of acts as to which there is a great public excitement, but upon the passage of acts of this nature as to which there is not much public excitement, because there is little public understanding of their importance, while the interested parties are keenly alive to the desirability of defeating them. The importance of enacting into law the particular bill in question is further increased by the fact that the government has now definitely begun a policy of resorting to the criminal law in those trust and interstate commerce cases where such a course offers a reasonable chance of success. At first, as was proper, every effort was made to enforce these laws by civil proceedings; but it has become increasingly evident that the action of the government in finally deciding in certain cases to undertake criminal proceedings was justifiable; and though there have been some conspicuous failures in these cases, we have had many successes, which have undoubtedly had a deterrent effect upon evil-doers, whether the penalty inflicted was in the shape of fine or imprisonment—and penalties of both kinds have already been inflicted by the courts. Of course, where the judge can see his way to inflict the penalty of imprisonment the deterrent effect of the punishment on other offenders is increased; but sufficiently heavy fines accomplish much.

Setting Aside of Judgments and Granting of New Trials

In connection with this matter I would like to call attention to the very unsatisfactory state of our criminal law, resulting in large part from the habit of setting aside the judgments of inferior courts on technicalities absolutely unconnected with the merits of the case, and where there is no attempt to show that there has been any failure of substantial justice. It would be well to enact a law providing something to the effect that:

No judgment shall be set aside or new trial granted in any cause, civil or criminal, on the ground of misdirection of the jury or the improper admission or rejection of evidence, or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure unless, in the opinion of the court to which the application is made, after an examination of the entire cause, it shall affirmatively appear that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice.

Injunctions in Labor Cases

In my last message I suggested the enactment of a law in connection with the issuance of injunctions, attention having been sharply drawn to the matter by the demand that the right of applying injunctions in labor cases should be wholly abolished. It is at least doubtful whether a law abolishing altogether the use of injunctions in such cases would stand the test of the courts; in which case of course the legislation would be ineffective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use of injunctions. It is criminal to permit sympathy for criminals to weaken our hands in upholding the law; and if men seek to destroy life or property by mob violence there should be no impairment of the power of the courts to deal with them in the most summary and effective way possible. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some such law as I advocated last year.

In this matter of injunctions there is lodged in the hands of the judiciary a necessary power which is nevertheless subject to the possibility of grave abuse. It is a power that should be exercised with extreme care and should be subject to the jealous scrutiny of all men, and condemnation should be meted out as much to the judge who fails to use it boldly when necessary as to the judge who uses it wantonly or oppressively. Of course a judge strong enough to be fit for his office will enjoin any resort to violence or intimidation, especially by conspiracy, no matter what his opinion may be of the rights of the original quarrel. There must be no hesitation in dealing with disorder. But there must likewise be no such abuse of the injunctive power as is implied in forbidding laboring men to strive for their own betterment in peaceful and lawful ways; nor must the injunction be used merely to aid some big corporation in carrying out schemes for its own aggrandizement.

It must be remembered that a preliminary injunction in a labor case, if granted without adequate proof (even when authority can be found to support the conclusions of law on which it is founded), may often settle the dispute between the parties; and therefore if improperly granted may do irreparable wrong. Yet there are many judges who assume a [illegible] of course granting of a preliminary injunction to be the ordinary and proper judicial disposition of such cases; and there have undoubtedly been flagrant wrongs committed by judges in connection with labor disputes even within the last few years, although I think much less often than in former years. Such judges by their unwise action immensely strengthen the hands of those who are striving entirely to do away with the power of injunction; and therefore such careless use of the injunctive process tends to threaten its very existence, for if the American people ever become convinced that this process is habitually abused, whether in matters affecting labor or in matters affecting corporations, it will be well-nigh impossible to prevent its abolition.

The Duty of a Judge

It may be the highest duty of a judge at any given moment to disregard, not merely the wishes of individuals of great political or financial power, but the overwhelming tide of public sentiment; and the judge who does thus disregard public sentiment when it is wrong, who brushes aside the plea of any special interest when the plea is not founded on righteousness, performs the highest service to the country. Such a judge is deserving of all honor; and all honor can not be paid to this wise and fearless judge if we permit the growth of an absurd convention which would forbid any criticism of the judge of another type, who shows himself timid in the presence of arrogant disorder, or who on insufficient grounds grants an injunction that does grave injustice, or who in his capacity as a construer, and therefore in part a maker, of the law, in flagrant fashion thwarts the cause of decent government. The judge has a power over which no review can be exercised; he himself sits in review upon the acts of both the executive and legislative branches of the government; save in the most extraordinary cases he is amenable only at the bar of public opinion; and it is unwise to maintain that public opinion in reference to a man with such power shall neither be expressed nor led.

There is one consideration which should be taken into account by the good people who carry a sound proposition to an excess in objecting to any criticism of a judge's decision. The instinct of the American people as a whole is sound in this matter. They will not subscribe to the doctrine that any public servant is to be above all criticism. If the best citizens, those most competent to express their judgment in such matters, and above all those belonging to the great and honorable profession of the bar, so profoundly influential in American life, take the position that there shall be no criticism of a judge under any circumstances, their view will not be accepted by the American people as a whole. In such event the people will turn to and tend to accept as justifiable the intemperate and improper criticism uttered by unworthy agitators. Surely it is a misfortune to leave to such critics a function, right in itself, which they are certain to abuse. Just and temperate criticism, when necessary, is a safeguard against the acceptance by the people as a whole of that intemperate antagonism towards the judiciary which must be combated by every right-thinking man, and which, if it became widespread among the people at large, would constitute a dire menace to the republic.

Lynching and Mob Violence

In connection with the delays of the law, I call your attention and the attention of the nation to the prevalence of crime among us, and above all to the epidemic of lynching and mob violence that springs up now in one part of our country, now in another. Each section, north, south, east or west, has its own faults; no section can with wisdom spend its time jeering at the faults of another section; it should be busy trying to amend its own shortcomings. To deal with the crime of corruption it is necessary to have an awakened public conscience, and to supplement this by whatever legislation will add speed and certainty in the execution of the law. When we deal with lynching even more is necessary. A great many white men are lynched, but the crime is peculiarly frequent in respect to black men. The greatest existing cause of lynching is the perpetration, especially by black men, of the hideous crime of rape—the most abominable in all the category of crimes, even worse than murder. Mobs frequently avenge the commission of this crime by themselves torturing to death the man committing it; thus avenging in bestial fashion a bestial deed, and [illegible] with the criminal.

Lawlessness grows by what it feeds upon; and when mobs begin to lynch for rape they speedily extend the sphere of their operations and lynch for many other kinds of crimes, so that two-thirds of the lynchings are not for rape at all; while a considerable proportion of the individuals lynched are innocent of all crime.

One Cause of Race Feeling

Moreover, where any crime committed by a member of one race against a member of another race is avenged in such fashion that it seems as if not the individual criminal, but the whole race, is attacked, the result is to exasperate to the highest degree race feeling. There is but one safe rule in dealing with black men as with white men; it is the same rule that must be applied in dealing with rich men and poor men; that is, to treat each man, whatever his color, his creed, or his social position, with even-handed justice on his real worth as a man. White people owe it quite as much to themselves as to the colored race to treat well the colored man who shows by his life that he deserves such treatment; for it is surely the highest wisdom to encourage in the colored race all those individuals who are honest, industrious, law-abiding, and who therefore make good and safe neighbors and citizens. Reward or punish the individual on his merits as an individual. Evil will surely come in the end to both races if we substitute for this just rule the habit of treating all the members of the race, good and bad, alike. There is no question of "social equality" or "negro domination" involved; only the question of relentlessly punishing bad men, and of securing to the good man the right to his life, his liberty, and the pursuit of his happiness as his own qualities of heart, head, and hand enable him to achieve it.

Every colored man should realize that the worst enemy of his race is the negro criminal, and above all the negro criminal who commits the dreadful crime of rape; and it should be felt as in the highest degree an offense against the whole country, and against the colored race in particular, for a colored man to fail to help the officers of the law in hunting down with all possible earnestness and zeal every such infamous offender. Moreover, in my judgment, the crime of rape should always be punished with death, as is the case with murder; assault with intent to commit rape should be made a capital crime, at least in the discretion of the court; and provision should be made by which the punishment may follow immediately upon the heels of the offense; while the trial should be so conducted that the victim need not be wantonly shamed while giving testimony, and that the least possible publicity shall be given to the details.

The members of the white race on the other hand should understand that every lynching represents by just so much a loosening of the bands of civilization; that the spirit of lynching inevitably throws into prominence in the community all the foul and evil creatures who dwell therein. No man can take part in the torture of a human being without having his own moral nature permanently lowered. Every lynching means just so much moral deterioration in all the children who have any knowledge of it, and therefore just so much additional trouble for the next generation of Americans.

Let justice be both sure and swift; but let it be justice under the law, and not the wild and crooked savagery of a mob.

Negroes Must Be Educated

[illegible] matter which has a direct bearing upon this matter of lynching and of the brutal crime which sometimes calls it forth and at other times merely furnishes the excuse for its existence. It is out of the question for our people as a whole permanently to rise by treading down any of their own number. Even those who themselves for the moment profit by such maltreatment of their fellows will in the long run also suffer. No more short-sighted policy can be imagined than, in the fancied interest of one class, to prevent the education of another class. The free public school, the chance for each boy or girl to get a good elementary education, lies at the foundation of our whole political situation. In every community the poorest citizens, those who need the schools most, would be deprived of them if they only received school facilities proportioned to the taxes they paid. This is as true of one portion of our country as of another. It is as true for the negro as for the white man. The white man, if he is wise, will decline to allow the negroes in a mass to grow to manhood and womanhood without education. Unquestionably education such as is obtained in our public schools does not do everything towards making a man a good citizen; but it does much. The lowest and most brutal criminals, those for instance who commit the crime of rape, are in the great majority men who have had either no education or very little; just as they are almost invariably men who own no property; for the man who puts money by out of his earnings, like the man who acquires education, is usually lifted above mere brutal criminality.

Of course the best type of education for the colored man, taken as a whole, is such education as is conferred in schools like Hampton and Tuskegee; where the boys and girls, the young men and young women, are trained industrially as well as in the ordinary public school branches. The graduates of these schools turn out well in the great majority of cases, and hardly any of them become criminals, while what little criminality there is never takes the form of that brutal violence which invites lynch law. Every graduate of these schools—and for the matter of that every other colored man or woman—who leads a life so useful and honorable as to win the good will and respect of those whites whose neighbor he or she is, thereby helps the whole colored race as it can be helped in no other way; for next to the negro himself, the man who can do most to help the negro is his white neighbor who lives near him; and our steady effort should be to better the relations between the two. Great though the benefit of these schools has been to their colored pupils and to the colored people, it may well be questioned whether the benefit has not been at least as great to the white people among whom these colored pupils live after they graduate.

Capital and Labor.

In dealing with both labor and capital, with the questions affecting both corporations and trades unions, there is one matter more important to remember than aught else, and that is the infinite harm done by preachers of mere discontent. These are the men who seek to excite a violent class hatred against all men of wealth. They seek to turn wise and proper movements for the better control of corporations and for doing away with the abuses connected with wealth, into a campaign of hysterical excitement and falsehood in which the aim is to inflame to madness the brutal passions of mankind. The sinister demagogue and foolish visionary who are always eager to undertake such a campaign of destruction sometimes seek to associate themselves with those working for a genuine reform in governmental and social methods, and sometimes masquerade as such reformers. In reality they are the worst enemies of the cause which they profess to advocate, just as the purveyors of sensational slander in newspaper or magazine are the worst enemies of all men who are engaged in an honest effort to better what is bad in our social and governmental conditions. To preach hatred of the rich man as such, to carry on a campaign of slander and invective against him, to seek to mislead and inflame to madness honest men whose lives are hard and who have not the kind of mental training which will permit them to appreciate the danger in the doctrines preached—all this is to commit a crime against the body politic and to be false to every worthy principle and tradition of American national life. Moreover, while such preaching and such agitation may give a livelihood and a certain notoriety to some of those who take part in it, and may result in the temporary political success of others, in the long run every such movement will either fail or else will provoke a violent reaction, which will itself result not merely in undoing the mischief wrought by the demagogue and the agitator, but also in undoing the good that the honest reformer, the true upholder of popular rights, has painfully and laboriously achieved. Corruption is never so rife as in communities where the demagogue and the agitator bear full sway, because in such communities all moral bands become loosened, and hysteria and sensationalism replace the spirit of sound judgment and fair dealing as between man and man. [illegible] against the squalid [illegible] these wicked men are sure [illegible] a turn given by a leader who [illegible] then their relief at being free from the intolerable burdens of class hatred, violence, and demagogy is such that they can not for some time be aroused to indignation against misdeeds of men of wealth; so that they [illegible] responsible for [illegible].

Beware of False Prophets

[illegible] be the evil.

The [illegible] who think the [illegible] merchants, workers [illegible] men to whom America [illegible] they [illegible] the [illegible] government [illegible] agitator [illegible] and hypocrisy [illegible] raised to [illegible] gained by [illegible] in such case democracy [illegible]. The triumph of the mob is just as evil a thing as the triumph of the plutocracy, and to have escaped one danger avails nothing whatever if we succumb to the other. In the end the honest man, whether rich or poor, who earns his own living and tries to deal justly by his fellows, has as much to fear from the insincere and unworthy demagogue, promising much and performing nothing, or else performing nothing but evil, who would set on the mob to plunder the rich, as from the crafty corruptionist, who, for his own ends, would permit the common people to be exploited by the very wealthy. If we ever let this government fall into the hands of men of either of these two classes, we shall show ourselves false to America's past. Moreover, the demagogue and the corruptionist often work hand in hand. There are at this moment wealthy reactionaries of such obtuse morality that they regard the public servant who prosecutes them when they violate the law, or who seeks to make them bear their proper share of the public burdens, as being even more objectionable than the violent agitator who hounds on the mob to plunder the rich. There is nothing to choose between such a reactionary and such an agitator; fundamentally they are alike in their selfish disregard of the rights of others; and it is natural that they should join in opposition to any movement of which the aim is fearlessly to do exact and even justice to all.

Railroad Employes' Hours and Eight-Hour Law.

I call your attention to the need of passing the bill limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employes. The measure is a very moderate one and I can conceive of no serious objection to it. Indeed, so far as it is in our power it should be our steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of an eight-hour day. There are industries in which it is not possible that the hours of labor should be reduced; just as there are communities not far enough advanced for such a movement to be for their good, or, if in the tropics, so situated that there is no analogy between their needs and ours in this matter. On the Isthmus of Panama, for instance, the conditions are in every way so different from what they are here that an eight-hour day would be absurd; just as it is absurd, so far as the Isthmus is concerned, where white labor can not be employed, to bother as to whether the necessary work is done by alien black men or by aliens of any other race. But the wageworkers of the United States are of so high a grade that alike from the merely industrial standpoint and from the civic standpoint it should be our object to do what we can in the direction of securing the general observance of an eight-hour day.

Until recently the eight-hour law on our federal statute books has been very scantily observed. Now, however, largely through the instrumentality of the Bureau of Labor, it is being rigidly enforced, and I shall speedily be able to say whether or not there is need of further legislation in reference thereto; for our purpose is to see it obeyed in spirit no less than in letter. Half holidays during summer should be established for government employes; it is as desirable for wageworkers who toil with their hands as for salaried officials whose labor is mental that there should be a reasonable amount of holiday.

Labor of Women and Children

The congress at its last session wisely provided for a truant court for the District of Columbia; a marked step in advance on the path of properly caring for the children. Let me again urge that the congress provide for a thorough investigation of the conditions of child labor and of the labor of women in the United States. More and more our people are growing to recognize the fact that the questions which are not merely of industrial but of social importance outweigh all others; and these two questions most emphatically come in the category of those which affect in the most far-reaching way the home life of the nation. The horrors incident to the employment of young children in factories or at work anywhere are a blot on our civilization. It is true that each state must ultimately settle the question in its own way; but a thorough official investigation of the matter, with the results published broadcast, would greatly help toward arousing the public conscience and securing unity of state action in the matter. [illegible] however, one law on the subject which should be enacted immediately, because there is no need for an investigation in reference thereto, and the failure to enact it is discreditable to the national government. A drastic and thoroughgoing child labor law should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the territories.

Employers Liability

Among the excellent laws which the congress passed at the last session was an employers' liability law. It was a marked step in advance to get the recognition of employers' liability on the statute books; but the law did not go far enough. In spite of all precautions exercised by employers there are unavoidable accidents and even deaths involved in nearly every line of business connected with the mechanic arts. This inevitable sacrifice of life may be reduced to a minimum, but it can not be completely eliminated. It is a great social injustice to compel the employe, or rather the family of the killed or disabled victim, to bear the entire burden of such an inevitable sacrifice. In other words, society shirks its duty by laying the whole cost on the victim, whereas the injury comes from what may be called the legitimate risks of the trade. Compensation for accidents or deaths due in any line of industry to the actual conditions under which that industry is carried on, should be paid by that portion of the community for the benefit of which the industry is carried on—that is, by those who profit by the industry. If the entire trade risk is placed upon the employer he will promptly and properly add it to the legitimate cost of production and assess it proportionately upon the consumers of his commodity. It is therefore clear to my mind that the law should place this entire "risk of a trade" upon the employer. Neither the federal law, nor, as far as I am informed, the state laws dealing with the question of employers' liability are sufficiently thoroughgoing. The federal law should of course include employes in navy yards, arsenals and the like.

Investigation of Disputes Between Capital and Labor

The commission appointed by the president October 16, 1902, at the request of both the anthracite coal operators and miners, to inquire into, consider and pass upon the questions in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania and the causes out of which the controversy arose, in their report, findings and award expressed the belief "that the state and federal governments should provide the machinery for what may be called the compulsory investigation of controversies between employers and employes when they arise." This expression of belief is deserving of the favorable consideration of the congress and the enactment of its provisions into law. A bill has already been introduced to this end.

Records show that during the twenty years from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1900, there were strikes affecting 117,509 establishments, and 6,105,694 employes were thrown out of employment. During the same period there were 1,005 lockouts, involving nearly 10,000 establishments, throwing over one million people out of employment. These strikes and lockouts involved an estimated loss to employes of $307,000,000 and to employers of $143,000,000, a total of $450,000,000. The public suffered directly and indirectly probably as great additional loss. But the money loss, great as it was, did not measure the anguish and suffering endured by the wives and children of employes whose pay stopped when their work stopped, or the disastrous effect of the strike or lockout upon the business of employers, or the increase in the cost of products and the inconvenience and loss to the public.

Could Have Been Averted

Many of these strikes and lockouts would not have occurred had the parties to the dispute been required to appear before an unprejudiced body representing the nation and, face to face, state the reasons for their contention. In most instances the dispute would doubtless be found to be due to a misunderstanding by each of the other's rights, aggravated by an unwillingness of either party to accept as true the statements of the other as to the justice or injustice of the matters in dispute. The exercise of a judicial spirit by a disinterested body representing the federal government, such as would be provided by a commission on conciliation and arbitration, would tend to create an atmosphere of friendliness and conciliation between contending parties; and the giving each side an equal opportunity to present fully its case in the presence of the other would prevent many disputes from developing into serious strikes or lockouts, and, in other cases, would enable the commission to persuade the opposing parties to come to terms.

In this age of great corporate and labor combination, neither employers nor employes should be left completely at the mercy of the stronger party to a dispute, regardless of the righteousness of their respective claims. The proposed measure would be in the line of securing recognition of the fact that in many strikes the public has itself an interest which can not wisely be disregarded; an interest not merely of general convenience, for the question of a just and proper public policy must also be considered. In all legislation of this kind it is well to advance cautiously, testing each step by the actual results; the step proposed can surely be safely taken, for the decisions of the commission would not bind the parties in legal fashion, and yet would give a chance for public opinion to crystallize and thus to exert its full force for the right.

Withdrawal of Coal Lands

It is not wise that the nation should alienate its remaining coal lands. I have temporarily withdrawn from settlement all the lands which the geological survey has indicated as containing, or in all probability containing, coal. The question, however, can be properly settled only by legislation, which in my judgment should provide for the withdrawal of these lands from sale or from entry, save in certain especial circumstances. The ownership would then remain in the United States, which should not, however, attempt to work them, but permit them to be worked by private individuals under a royalty system, the government keeping such control as to permit it to see that no excessive price was charged consumers. It would, of course, be as necessary to supervise the rates charged by the common carriers to transport the product as the rates charged by those who mine it; and the supervision must extend to the conduct of the common carriers, so that they shall in no way favor one competitor at the expense of another. The withdrawal of these coal lands would constitute a policy analogous to that which has been followed in withdrawing the forest lands from ordinary settlement. The coal, like the forests, should be treated as the property of the public and its disposal should be under conditions which would inure to the benefit of the public as a whole.

Supervision of Corporations

The present congress has taken long strides in the direction of securing proper supervision and control by the national government over corporations engaged in interstate business—and the enormous majority of corporations of any size are engaged in interstate business. The passage of the railway rate bill, and only to a less degree the passage of the pure food bill, and the provision for increasing and rendering more effective national control over the beef-packing industry, mark an important advance in the proper direction. In the short session it will perhaps be difficult to do much further along this line; and it may be best to wait until the laws have been in operation for a number of months before endeavoring to increase their scope, because only operation will show with exactness their merits and their shortcomings and thus give opportunity to define what further remedial legislation is needed. Yet in my judgment it will in the end be advisable in connection with the packing house inspection law to provide for putting a date on the label and for charging the cost of inspection to the packers.

All these laws have already justified their enactment. The interstate commerce law, for instance, has rather amusingly falsified the predictions, both of those who asserted that it would ruin the railroads and of those who asserted that it did not go far enough and would accomplish nothing. During the last five months the railroads have shown increased earnings and some of them unusual dividends; while during the same period the mere taking effect of the law has produced an unprecedented, a hitherto unheard-of, number of voluntary reductions in freights and fares by the railroads. Since the founding of the commission there has never been a time of equal length in which anything like so many reduced tariffs have been put into effect. On August 27, for instance, two days before the new law went into effect, the commission received notices of over five thousand separate tariffs which represented reductions from previous rates.

It must not be supposed, however, that with the passage of these laws it will be possible to stop progress along the line of increasing the power of the national government over the use of capital in interstate commerce. For example, there will ultimately be need of enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission along several different lines, so as to give it a larger and more efficient control over the railroads.

Better Control Needed

It can not too often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different state legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any one state. In some method, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations—a control that will among other things prevent the evils of excessive overcapitalization, and that will compel the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or through subsidiary or affiliated corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the securing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense whether of the general public, the stockholders, or the wageworkers. Our effort should be not so much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see that it results in no harm to the people.

The reactionary or ultraconservative apologists for the misuse of wealth assail the effort to secure such control as a step toward socialism. As a matter of fact it is these reactionaries and ultraconservatives who are themselves most potent in increasing socialistic feeling. One of the most efficient methods of averting the consequences of a dangerous agitation, which is 80 per cent wrong, is to remedy the 20 per cent of evil as to which the agitation is well founded. The best way to avert the very undesirable move for the governmental ownership of railways is to secure by the government on behalf of the people as a whole such adequate control and regulation of the great interstate common carriers as will do away with the evils which give rise to the agitation against them. So the proper antidote to the dangerous and wicked agitation against the men of wealth as such is to secure by proper legislation and executive action the abolition of the grave abuses which actually do obtain in connection with the business use of wealth under our present system—or rather no system—of failure to exercise any adequate control at all. Some persons speak as if the exercise of such governmental control would do away with the freedom of individual initiative and dwarf individual effort. This is not a fact. It would be a veritable calamity to fail to put a premium upon individual initiative, individual capacity and effort; upon the energy, character and foresight which it is so important to encourage in the individual.

But as a matter of fact the deadening and degrading effect of pure socialism, and especially of its extreme form communism, and the destruction of individual character which they would bring about, are in part achieved by the wholly unregulated competition which results in a single individual or corporation rising at the expense of all others until his or its rise effectually checks all competition and reduces former competitors to a position of utter inferiority and subordination.

Working on a Coherent Plan

In enacting and enforcing such legislation as this congress already has to its credit, we are working on a coherent plan, with the steady endeavor to secure the needed reform by the joint action of the moderate men, the plain men who do not wish anything hysterical or dangerous, but who do intend to deal in resolute common sense fashion with the real and great evils of the present system. The reactionaries and the violent extremists show symptoms of joining hands against us. Both assert, for instance, that if logical, we should go to government ownership of railroads and the like; the reactionaries, because on such an issue they think the people would stand with them, while the extremists care rather to preach discontent and agitation than to achieve solid results. As a matter of fact, our position is as remote from that of the Bourbon reactionary as from that of the impracticable or sinister visionary. We hold that the government should not conduct the business of the nation, but that it should exercise such supervision as will insure its being conducted in the interest of the nation. Our aim is so far as may be to secure for all decent, hard-working men equality of opportunity and equality of burden.

The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is noxious where it is not ineffective. Combination of capital like combination of labor is a necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it; and if it were possible, such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such forms as inevitably to threaten injury—for the mere fact that a combination has secured practically complete control of a necessary of life would under any circumstances show that such combination was to be presumed to be adverse to the public interest.

Discrimination Needed

It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations, instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combinations which do evil. Rebates, for instance, are as often due to the pressure of big shippers (as was shown in the investigation of the Standard Oil company and as has been shown since by the investigation of the tobacco and sugar trusts) as to the initiative of big railroads. Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing the big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. In other words, it should be permitted to railroads to make agreements, provided these agreements were sanctioned by the Interstate Commerce Commission and were published.

With these two conditions complied with it is impossible to see what harm such a combination could do to the public at large. It is a public evil to have on the statute books a law incapable of full enforcement because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy the business of the country; for the result is to make decent railroad men violators of the law against their will, and to put a premium on the behavior of the willful wrongdoers. Such a result in turn tends to throw the decent man and the willful wrongdoer into close association, and in the end to drag down the former to the latter's level; for the man who becomes a lawbreaker in one way unhappily tends to lose all respect for law and to be willing to break it in many ways.

No more scathing condemnation could be visited upon a law than is contained in the words of the Interstate Commerce Commission when, in commenting upon the fact that the numerous joint traffic associations do technically violate the law, they say:

"The decision of the United States supreme court in the Trans-Missouri case and the Joint Traffic Association case has produced no practical effect upon the railway operations of the country. Such associations, in fact, exist now as they did before these decisions, and with the same general effect. In justice to all parties, we ought probably to add that it is difficult to see how our interstate railways could be operated with due regard to the interest of the shipper and the railway without concerted action of the kind afforded through these associations."

This means that the law as construed by the supreme court is such that the business of the country can not be conducted without breaking it. I recommend that you give careful and early consideration to this subject, and if you find the opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission justified, that you amend the law so as to obviate the evil disclosed.

The question of taxation is difficult [illegible]

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any country, but it is especially difficult [illegible] ground be levied in a small district for use in that district. Thus the taxation of real estate is peculiarly one for the immediate locality in which the real estate is found. Again there is no more legitimate tax for any state than a tax on the franchises conferred by that state upon street railroads and similar corporations which operate wholly within the state boundaries, sometimes in one and sometimes in several municipalities or other minor divisions of the state. But there are many kinds of taxes which can only be levied by the general government so as to produce the best results, because, among other reasons, the attempt to impose them in one particular state too often results merely in driving the corporation or individual affected to some other locality or other state.

The national government has long derived its chief revenue from a tariff on imports and from an internal or excise tax. In addition to these there is every reason why when next our system of taxation is revised, the national government should impose a graduated inheritance tax, and, if possible, a graduated income tax. The man of great wealth owes a peculiar obligation to the state, because he derives special advantages from the mere existence of government. Not only should he recognize this obligation in the way he leads his daily life and in the way he earns and spends his money, but it should also be recognized by the way in which he pays for the protection the state gives him. On the one hand it is desirable that he should assume his full and proper share of the burden of taxation; on the other hand it is quite as necessary that in this kind of taxation, where the men who vote the tax pay but little of it, there should be clear recognition of the danger of inaugurating any such system save in a spirit of entire justice and moderation. Whenever we, as a people, undertake to remodel our taxation system along the lines suggested, we must make it clear beyond peradventure that our aim is to distribute the burden of supporting the government more equitably than at present; that we intend to treat rich man and poor man on a basis of absolute equality, and that we regard it as equally fatal to true democracy to do or permit injustice to the one as to do or permit injustice to the other.

Should Be Carefully Studied

I am well aware that such a subject as this needs long and careful study in order that the people may become familiar with what is proposed to be done, may clearly see the necessity of proceeding with wisdom and self-restraint, and may make up their minds just how far they are willing to go in the matter; while only trained legislators can work out the project in necessary detail. But I feel that in the near future our national legislators should enact a law providing for a graduated inheritance tax by which a steadily increasing rate of duty should be put upon all moneys or other valuables coming by gift, bequest or devise to any individual or corporation. It may be well to make the tax heavy in proportion as the individual benefited is remote of kin. In any event in my judgment the pro rata of the tax should increase very heavily with the increase of the amount left to any one individual after a certain point has been reached. It is most desirable to encourage thrift and ambition, and a potent source of thrift and ambition is the desire on the part of the breadwinner to leave his children well off. This object can be attained by making the tax very small on moderate amounts of property left; because the prime object should be to put a constantly increasing burden on the inheritance of those swollen fortunes which it is certainly of no benefit to this country to perpetuate.

There can be no question of the ethical propriety of the government thus determining the conditions upon which any gift or inheritance should be received. Exactly how far the inheritance tax would, as an incident, have the effect of limiting the transmission by devise or gift of the enormous fortunes in question it is not necessary at present to discuss. It is wise that progress in this direction should be gradual. At first a permanent national inheritance tax, while it might be more substantial than any such tax has hitherto been, need not approximate, either in amount or in the extent of the increase by graduation, to what such a tax should ultimately be.

Tax Has Been Imposed Before.

This species of tax has again and again been imposed, although only temporarily, by the national government. It was first imposed by the act of July 6, 1797, when the makers of the constitution were alive and at the head of affairs. It was a graduated tax, though small in amount, the rate was increased with the amount left to any individual, exceptions being made in the case of certain close kin. A similar tax was again imposed by the act of July 1, 1862; a minimum sum of one thousand dollars in personal property being excepted from taxation, the tax then becoming progressive according to the remoteness of kin. The war revenue act of June 13, 1898, provided for an inheritance tax on any sum exceeding the value of ten thousand dollars, the rate of the tax increasing both in accordance with the amounts left and in accordance with the legatee's remoteness of kin. The supreme court has held that the succession tax imposed at the time of the Civil war was not a direct tax but an impost or excise which was both constitutional and valid. More recently the court, in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice White, which contained an exceedingly able and elaborate discussion of the powers of the congress to impose death duties, sustained the constitutionality of the inheritance-tax feature of the war revenue act of 1898.

In its incidents, and apart from the main purpose of raising revenue, an income tax stands on an entirely different footing from an inheritance tax; because it involves no question of the perpetuation of fortunes swollen to an unhealthy size. The question is in its essence a question of the proper adjustment of burdens to benefits. As the law now stands it is undoubtedly difficult to devise a national income tax which shall be constitutional. But whether it is absolutely impossible is another question; and if possible it is most certainly desirable. The first purely income tax law was passed by the congress in 1861, but the most important law dealing with the subject was that of 1894. This the court held to be unconstitutional.

The question is undoubtedly very intricate, delicate and troublesome. The decision of the court was only reached by one majority. It is the law of the land, and of course is accepted as such and loyally obeyed by all good citizens. Nevertheless, the hesitation evidently felt by the court as a whole in coming to a conclusion, when considered together with the previous decisions on the subject, may perhaps indicate the possibility of devising a constitutional income-tax law which shall substantially accomplish the results aimed at. The difficulty of amending the Constitution is so great that only real necessity can justify a resort thereto. Every effort should be made in dealing with this subject, as with the subject of the proper control by the national government over the use of corporate wealth in interstate business, to devise legislation which without such action shall attain the desired end; but if this fails, there will ultimately be no alternative to a constitutional amendment.

Technical and Industrial Training.

It would be impossible to overstate (though it is of course difficult quantitatively to measure) the effect upon a nation's growth to greatness of what may be called organized patriotism, which necessarily includes the substitution of a national feeling for mere local pride, with as a resultant a high ambition for the whole country. No country can develop its full strength so long as the parts which make up the whole each put a feeling of loyalty to the part above the feeling of loyalty to the whole. This is true of sections and it is just as true of classes. The industrial and agricultural classes must work together, capitalists and wageworkers must work together, if the best work of which the country is capable is to be done. It is probable that a thoroughly efficient system of education comes next to the influence of patriotism in bringing about national success of every kind.

Our federal form of government, so fruitful of advantage to our people in certain ways, in other ways undoubtedly limits our national effectiveness. It is not possible, for instance, for the national government to take the lead in technical industrial education, to see that the public school system of this country develops on all its technical, industrial, [illegible] must be left primarily to the several states. Nevertheless, the national government has control of the schools of the District of Columbia, and it should see that these schools promote and encourage the fullest development of the scholars in both commercial and industrial training. The commercial training should in one of its branches deal with foreign trade. The industrial training is even more important. It should be one of our prime objects as a nation, so far as feasible, constantly to work toward putting the mechanic, the wageworker who works with his hands, on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase his effectiveness in the economic world, and the dignity, the remuneration, and the power of his position in the social world.

Training Is Insufficient

Unfortunately, at present the effect of some of the work in the public schools is in the exactly opposite direction. If boys and girls are trained merely in literary accomplishments, to the total exclusion of industrial, manual and technical training, the tendency is to unfit them for industrial work and to make them reluctant to go into it, or unfitted to do well if they do go into it. This is a tendency which should be strenuously combated. Our industrial development depends largely upon technical education, including in this term all industrial education, from that which fits a man to be a good mechanic, a good carpenter or blacksmith, to that which fits a man to do the greatest engineering feat. The skilled mechanic, the skilled workman, can best become such by technical industrial education. The far-reaching usefulness of institutes of technology and schools of mines or of engineering, is now universally acknowledged, and no less far-reaching is the effect of a good building or mechanical trades school, a textile, or watchmaking or engraving school. All such training must develop not only manual dexterity but industrial intelligence. In international rivalry this country does not have to fear the competition of pauper labor as much as it has to fear the educated labor of specially trained competitors; and we should have the education of the hand, eye and brain which will fit us to meet such competition.

In every possible way we should help the wageworker who toils with his hands and who must (we hope in a constantly increasing measure) also toil with his brain. Under the constitution the national legislature can do but little of direct importance for his welfare save where he is engaged in work which permits it to act under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, and this is one reason [illegible] that both the legislative and judicial branches of the government will construe this clause of the constitution in the broadest possible manner. We can, however, in such a matter as industrial training, in such a matter as child labor and factory laws, set an example to the states by enacting the most advanced legislation that can wisely be enacted for the District of Columbia.

Agriculture.

The only other persons whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the country as is the welfare of the wageworkers are the tillers of the soil, the farmers. It is a mere truism to say that no growth of cities, no growth of wealth, no industrial development can atone for any falling off in the character and standing of the farming population. During the last few decades this fact has been recognized with ever-increasing clearness. There is no longer any failure to realize that farming, at least in certain branches, must become a technical and scientific profession. This means that there must be open to farmers the chance for technical and scientific training, not theoretical merely but of the most severely practical type. The farmer represents a peculiarly high type of American citizenship, and he must have the same chance to rise and develop as other American citizens have.

Moreover, it is exactly as true of the farmer as it is of the business man and the wageworker, that the ultimate success of the nation of which he forms a part must be founded not alone on material prosperity but upon high moral, mental and physical development. This education of the farmer—self-education by preference but also education from the outside, as with all other men—is peculiarly necessary here in the United States, where the frontier conditions even in the newest states have now nearly vanished, where there must be a substitution of a more intensive system of cultivation for the old wasteful farm management, and where there must be a better business organization among the farmers themselves.

Several factors must co-operate in the improvement of the farmer's condition. He must have the chance to be educated in the widest possible sense—in the sense which keeps ever in view the intimate relationship between the theory of education and the facts of life. In all education we should widen our aims. It is a good thing to produce a certain number of trained scholars and students; but the education superintended by the state must seek rather to produce a hundred good citizens than merely one scholar, and it must be turned now and then from the class book to the study of the great book of nature itself. This is especially true of the farmer, as has been pointed out again and again by all observers most competent to pass practical judgment on the problems of our country life.

Executive Power Must Be Trained

All students now realize that education must seek to train the executive powers of young people and to confer more real significance upon the phrase "dignity of labor," and to prepare the pupils so that in addition to each developing in the highest degree his individual capacity to work, they may together help create a right public opinion, and show in many ways social and co-operative spirit. Organization has become necessary in the business world; and it has accomplished much for good in the world of labor. It is no less necessary for farmers. Such a movement as the Grange movement is good in itself and is capable of a well-nigh infinite further extension for good so long as it is kept to its own legitimate business. The benefits to be derived by the association of farmers for mutual advantage are partly economic and partly sociological.

Moreover, while in the long run voluntary effort will prove more efficacious than government assistance, while the farmers must primarily do most for themselves, yet the government can also do much. The Department of Agriculture has broken new ground in many directions, and year by year it finds how it can improve its methods and develop fresh usefulness. Its constant effort is to give the governmental assistance in the most effective way; that is, through associations of farmers rather than to or through individual farmers. It is also striving to co-ordinate its work with the agricultural departments of the several states, and so far as its own work is educational to co-ordinate it with the work of other educational authorities. Agricultural education is necessarily based upon general education, but our agricultural educational institutions are wisely specializing themselves, making their courses relate to the actual teaching of the agricultural and kindred sciences to young country people or young city people who wish to live in the country.

Great progress has already been made among farmers by the creation of farmers' institutes, of dairy associations, of breeders' associations, horticultural associations and the like. A striking example of how the government and the farmers can co-operate is shown in connection with the menace offered to the cotton growers of the southern states by the advance of the boll weevil. The department is doing all it can to organize the farmers in the threatened districts, just as it has been doing all it can to organize them in aid of its work to eradicate the cattle fever tick in the south. The department can and will co-operate with all such associations, and it must have their help if its own work is to be done in the most efficient style.

Irrigation and Forest Preservation.

Much is now being done for the states of the Rocky mountains and great plains through the development of the national policy of irrigation and forest preservation; no government policy for the betterment of our internal conditions has been more fruitful of good than this. The forests of the White mountains and Southern Appalachian regions should also be preserved; and they can not be unless the people of the states in which they lie, through their representatives in the congress, secure vigorous action by the national government.

Memorial Amphitheater at Arlington

I invite the attention of the congress to the estimate of the secretary of war for an appropriation to enable him to begin the preliminary work for the construction of a memorial amphitheater at Arlington. The Grand Army of the Republic in its national encampment has urged the erection of such an amphitheater as [illegible] Memorial day and as a fitting monument there. In this I heartily concur and commend the matter to the favorable consideration of the congress.

Marriage and Divorce.

I am well aware of how difficult it is to pass a constitutional amendment. Nevertheless in my judgment the whole question of marriage and divorce should be relegated to the authority of the national congress. At present the wide differences in the laws of the different states on this subject result in scandals and abuses; and surely there is nothing so vitally essential to the welfare of the nation, nothing around which the nation should so bend itself to throw every safeguard, as the home life of the average citizen. The change would be good from every standpoint. In particular it would be good because it would confer on the congress the power at once to deal radically and efficiently with polygamy; and this should be done whether or not marriage and divorce are dealt with. It is neither safe nor proper to leave the question of polygamy to be dealt with by the several states. Power to deal with it should be conferred on the national government.

When home ties are loosened, when men and women cease to regard a worthy family life, with all its duties fully performed, and all its responsibilities lived up to, as the life best worth living, then evil days for the commonwealth are at hand. There are regions in our land, and classes of our population, where the birth rate has sunk below the death rate. Surely it should need no demonstration to show that wilful sterility is, from the standpoint of the nation, from the standpoint of the human race, the one sin for which the penalty is national death, race death; a sin for which there is no atonement; a sin which is the more dreadful exactly in proportion as the men and women guilty thereof are in other respects, in character, and bodily and mental powers, those whom for the sake of the state it would be well to see the fathers and mothers of many healthy children, well brought up in homes made happy by their presence. No man, no woman, can shirk the primary duties of life, whether for love of ease and pleasure, or for any other cause, and retain his or her self-respect.

American Shipping

Let me once again call the attention of the congress to two subjects concerning which I have frequently before communicated with them. One is the question of developing American shipping. I trust that a law embodying in substance the views, or a major part of the views, expressed in the report on this subject laid before the house at its last session will be passed. I am well aware that in former years objectionable measures have been proposed in reference to the encouragement of American shipping; but it seems to me that the proposed measure is as nearly unobjectionable as any can be. It will of course benefit primarily our seaboard states, such as Maine, Louisiana, and Washington; but what benefits part of our people in the end benefits all; just as government aid to irrigation and forestry in the west is really of benefit, not only to the Rocky mountain states, but to all our country. If it prove impracticable to enact a law for the encouragement of shipping generally, then at least provision should be made for better communication with South America, notably for fast mail lines to the chief South American ports. It is discreditable to us that our business people, for lack of direct communication in the shape of lines of steamers with South America, should in that great sister continent be at a disadvantage compared to the business people of Europe.

Currency Reform.

I especially call your attention to the second subject, the condition of our currency laws. The national bank act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous business development of the country; and within ten years there has been an increase in circulation per capita from $21.41 to $33.08. For several years evidence has been accumulating that additional legislation is needed. The recurrence of each crop season emphasizes the defects of the present laws. There must soon be a revision of them, because to leave them as they are means to incur liability of business disaster. Since your body adjourned there has been a fluctuation in the interest on call money from 2 per cent to 30 per cent; and the fluctuation was even greater during the preceding six months. The secretary of the treasury had to step in and by wise action put a stop to the most violent period of oscillation. Even worse than such fluctuation is the advance in commercial rates and the uncertainty felt in the sufficiency of credit even at high rates. All commercial interests suffer during each [illegible]

[illegible] the interior banks to the speculative [illegible] otherwise be available for commercial uses, and commercial borrowers are forced to pay abnormal rates; so that each fall a tax, in the shape of increased interest charges, is placed on the whole commerce of the country.

The mere statement of these facts shows that our present system is seriously defective. There is need of a change. Unfortunately, however, many of the proposed changes must be ruled from consideration because they are complicated, are not easy of comprehension, and tend to disturb existing rights and interests. We must also rule out any plan which would materially impair the value of the United States 2 per cent bonds now pledged to secure circulation, the issue of which was made under conditions peculiarly creditable to the treasury. I do not press any especial plan. Various plans have recently been proposed by expert committees of bankers. Among the plans which are possibly feasible and which certainly should receive your consideration is that repeatedly brought to your attention by the present secretary of the treasury, the essential features of which have been approved by many prominent bankers and business men. According to this plan national banks should be permitted to issue a specified proportion of their capital in notes of a given kind, the issue to be taxed at so high a rate as to drive the notes back when not wanted in legitimate trade. This plan would not permit the issue of currency to give banks additional profits, but to meet the emergency presented by times of stringency.

I do not say that this is the right system. I only advance it to emphasize my belief that there is need for the adoption of some system which shall be automatic and open to all sound banks, so as to avoid all possibility of discrimination and favoritism. Such a system would tend to prevent the spasms of high money and speculation which now obtain in the New York market; for at present there is too much currency at certain seasons of the year, and its accumulation at New York tempts bankers to lend it at low rates for speculative purposes; whereas at other times when the crops are being moved there is urgent need for a large but temporary increase in the currency supply. It must never be forgotten that this question concerns business men generally quite as much as bankers; especially is this true of stockmen, farmers and business men in the west; for at present at certain seasons of the year the difference in interest rates between the east and the west is from 6 to 10 per cent, whereas in Canada the corresponding difference is but 2 per cent. Any plan must of course guard the interests of western and southern bankers as carefully as it guards the interests of New York or Chicago bankers; and must be drawn from the standpoints of the farmer and the merchant no less than from the standpoints of the city banker and the country banker.

The law should be amended so as specifically to provide that the funds derived from customs duties may be treated by the secretary of the treasury as he treats funds obtained under the internal revenue laws. There should be a considerable increase in bills of small denominations. Permission should be given banks, if necessary under settled restrictions, to retire their circulation to a larger amount than three millions a month.

Philippine Tariff

I most earnestly hope that the bill to provide a lower tariff for or else absolute free trade in Philippine products will become a law. No harm will come to any American industry; and while there will be some small but real material benefit to the Filipinos, the main benefit will come by the showing made as to our purpose to do all in our power for their welfare. So far our action in the Philippines has been abundantly justified, not mainly and indeed not primarily because of the added dignity it has given us as a nation by proving that we are capable honorably and efficiently to bear the international burdens which a mighty people should bear, but even more because of the immense benefit that has come to the people of the Philippine islands. In these islands we are steadily introducing both liberty and order, to a greater degree than their people have ever before known. We have secured justice. We have provided an efficient police force, and have put down ladronism. Only in the islands of Leyte and Samar is the authority of our government resisted and this by wild mountain tribes under the superstitious inspiration of fakirs and pseudo-religious leaders.

We are constantly increasing the measure of liberty accorded the islanders, and next spring, if conditions warrant, we shall take a great stride forward in testing their capacity for self-government by summoning the first Filipino legislative assembly; and the way in which they stand this test will largely determine whether the self-government thus granted will be increased or decreased; for if we have erred at all in the Philippines it has been in proceeding too rapidly in the direction of granting a large measure of self-government. We are building roads. We have, for the immeasurable good of the people, arranged for the building of railroads. Let us also see to it that they are given free access to our markets.

This nation owes no more imperative duty to itself and mankind than the duty of managing the affairs of all the islands under the American flag—the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii—so as to make it evident that it is [illegible]

Porto Rican Affairs

American citizenship should be conferred on the citizens of Porto Rico. The harbor of San Juan in Porto Rico should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the federal treasury. The administration of the affairs of Porto Rico, together with those of the Philippines, Hawaii and our other insular possessions, should all be directed under one executive department; by preference the department of state or the department of war.

Hawaii.

The needs of Hawaii are peculiar; every aid should be given the islands; and our efforts should be unceasing to develop them along the line of a community of small freeholders, not of great planters with coolie-tilled estates. Situated as this territory is, in the middle of the Pacific, there are duties imposed upon this small community which do not fall in like degree or manner upon any other American community. This warrants our treating it differently from the way in which we treat territories contiguous to or surrounded by sister territories or other states, and justifies the setting aside of a portion of our revenues to be expended for educational and internal improvements therein. Hawaii is now making an effort to secure immigration fit in the end to assume the duties and burdens of full American citizenship, and whenever the leaders in the various industries of those islands finally adopt our ideals and heartily join our administration in endeavoring to develop a middle class of substantial citizens, a way will then be found to deal with the commercial and industrial problems which now appear to them so serious. The best Americanism is that which aims for stability and permanence of prosperous citizenship, rather than immediate returns on large masses of capital.

Alaska

Alaska's needs have been partially met, but there must be a complete reorganization of the governmental system, as I have before indicated to you. I ask your especial attention to this. Our fellow-citizens who dwell on the shores of Puget Sound with characteristic energy are arranging to hold in Seattle the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Its special aims include the upbuilding of Alaska and the development of American commerce on the Pacific Ocean. This exposition, in its purpose and scope, should appeal not only to the people of the Pacific slope, but to the people of the United States at large. Alaska since it was bought has yielded to the government eleven millions of dollars of revenue, and has produced nearly three hundred millions of dollars in gold, furs and fish. When properly developed it will become in large degree a land of homes. The countries bordering the Pacific ocean have a population more numerous than that of all the countries of Europe; their annual foreign commerce amounts to over three billions of dollars, of which the share of the United States is some seven hundred millions of dollars. If this trade were thoroughly understood and pushed by our manufacturers and producers, the industries not only of the Pacific slope, but of all our country, and particularly of our cotton growing states, would be greatly benefited. Of course in order to get these benefits we must treat fairly the countries with which we trade.

International Morality.

It is a mistake, and it betrays a spirit of foolish cynicism, to maintain that all international governmental action is, and must ever be, based upon mere selfishness, and that to advance ethical reasons for such action is always a sign of hypocrisy. This is no more necessarily true of the action of governments than of the action of individuals. It is a sure sign of a base nature always to ascribe base motives for the actions of others. Unquestionably no nation can afford to disregard proper considerations of self-interest, any more than a private individual can so do. But it is equally true that the average private individual in any really decent community does many actions with reference to other men in which he is guided not by self-interest, but by public spirit, by regard for the rights of others, by a disinterested purpose to do good to others, and to raise the tone of the community as a whole. Similarly, a really great nation must often act, and as a matter of fact often does act, toward other nations in a spirit not in the least of mere self-interest, but paying heed chiefly to ethical reasons; and as the centuries go by this disinterestedness in international action, this tendency of the individuals comprising a nation to require that nation to act with justice toward its neighbors, steadily grows and strengthens. It is neither wise nor right for a nation to disregard its own needs, and it is foolish—and may be wicked—to think that other nations will disregard theirs. But it is wicked for a nation only to regard its own interest, and foolish to believe that such is the sole motive that actuates any other nation. [illegible]

[illegible] just as we strive to raise the ethical standard of individual action.

Not only must we treat all nations fairly, but we must treat with justice and good will all immigrants who come here under the law. Whether they are Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile; whether they come from England or Germany, Russia, Japan or Italy, matters nothing. All we have a right to question is the man's conduct. If he is honest and upright in his dealings with his neighbor and with the state, then he is entitled to respect and good treatment. Especially do we need to remember our duty to the stranger within our gates. It is the sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To remember this is incumbent on every American citizen, and it is of course peculiarly incumbent on every government official, whether of the nation or of the several states.

The Japanese Question

I am prompted to say this by the attitude of hostility here and there assumed toward the Japanese in this country. This hostility is sporadic and is limited to a very few places. Nevertheless, it is most discreditable to us as a people, and it may be fraught with the gravest consequences to the nation. The friendship between the United States and Japan has been continuous since the time, over half a century ago, when Commodore Perry, by his expedition to Japan, first opened the islands to western civilization. Since then the growth of Japan has been literally astounding. There is not only nothing to parallel it, but nothing to approach it in the history of civilized mankind. Japan has a glorious and ancient past. Her civilization is older than that of the nations of northern Europe—the nations from whom the people of the United States have chiefly sprung. But fifty years ago Japan's development was still that of the Middle Ages. During that fifty years the progress of the country in every walk in life has been a marvel to mankind, and she now stands as one of the greatest of civilized nations; great in the arts of war and in the arts of peace; great in military, in industrial, in artistic development and achievement. Japanese soldiers and sailors have shown themselves equal in combat to any of whom history makes note. She has produced great generals and mighty admirals; her fighting men, afloat and ashore, show all the heroic courage, the unquestioning, unfaltering loyalty, the splendid indifference to hardship and death, which marked the loyal Ronins; and they show also that they possess the highest ideal of patriotism. Japanese artists of every kind see their products eagerly sought for in all lands. The industrial and commercial development of Japan has been phenomenal; greater than that of any other country during the same period. At the same time the advance in science and philosophy is no less marked. The admirable management of the Japanese Red Cross during the late war, the efficiency and humanity of the Japanese officials, nurses and doctors, won the respectful admiration of all acquainted with the facts. Through the Red Cross the Japanese people sent over $100,000 to the sufferers of San Francisco, and the gift was accepted with gratitude by our people. The courtesy of the Japanese, nationally and individually, has become proverbial. To no other country has there been such an increasing number of visitors from this land as to Japan. In return, Japanese have come here in great numbers. They are welcome, socially and intellectually, in all our colleges and institutions of higher learning, in all our professional and social bodies.

Qualities of the Japanese

The Japanese have won in a single generation the right to stand abreast of the foremost and most enlightened peoples of Europe and America; they have won on their own merits and by their own exertions the right to treatment on a basis of full and frank equality. The overwhelming mass of our people cherish a lively regard and respect for the people of Japan, and in almost every quarter of the Union the stranger from Japan is treated as he deserves; that is, he is treated as the stranger from any part of civilized Europe is and deserves to be treated. But here and there a most unworthy feeling has manifested itself toward the Japanese—the feeling that has been shown in shutting them out from the common schools in San Francisco, and in mutterings against them in one or two other places, because of their efficiency as workers. To shut them out from the public schools is a wicked absurdity, when there are no first class colleges in the land, including the universities and colleges of California, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and on which Japanese students do not reflect credit. We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us; and no nation is fit to teach unless it is also willing to learn. Throughout Japan Americans are well treated, and any failure on the part of Americans at home to treat the Japanese with a like courtesy and consideration is by just so much a confession of inferiority in our civilization.

Our nation fronts on the Pacific, just as it fronts on the Atlantic. We hope to play a constantly growing part in the great ocean of the Orient. We wish, as we ought to wish, for a great commercial development in our dealings with Asia; and it is out of the question that we should permanently have such development unless we freely and gladly extend to other nations the same measure of justice and good treatment which we expect to receive in return.

It is only a very small body of our citizens that act badly. Where the federal government has power it will deal summarily with any such. Where the several states have power I earnestly ask that they also deal wisely and promptly with such conduct, or else this small body of wrongdoers may bring shame upon the great mass of their innocent and right-thinking fellows—this is, upon our nation as a whole. Good manners should be an international no less than an individual attribute. I ask fair treatment for the Japanese as I would ask fair treatment for Germans or Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians or Italians. I ask it as due to humanity and civilization. I ask it as due to ourselves because we must act uprightly toward all men.

To Naturalize Japanese.

I recommend to the congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens. One of the great embarrassments attending the performance of our international obligations is the fact that the statutes of the United States are entirely inadequate. They fail to give to the national government sufficiently ample power, through United States courts and by the use of the army and navy, to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under solemn treaties which are the law of the land. I therefore earnestly recommend that the criminal and civil statutes of the United States be so amended and added to as to enable the president, acting for the United States government, which is responsible in our international relations, to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties. Even as the law now is something can be done by the federal government toward this end, and in the matter now before me affecting the Japanese everything that it is in my power to do will be done, and all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States which I may lawfully employ will be so employed. There should, however, be no particle of doubt as to the power of the national government completely to perform and enforce its own obligations to other nations.

The mob of a single city may at any time perform acts of lawless violence against some class of foreigners which would plunge us into war. That city by itself would be powerless to make defense against the foreign power thus assaulted, and if independent of this government it would never venture to perform or permit the performance of the acts complained of. The entire power and the whole duty to protect the offending city or the offending community lies in the hands of the United States government. It is unthinkable that we should continue a policy under which a given locality may be allowed to commit a crime against a friendly nation, and the United States government limited, not to preventing the commission of the crime, but, in the last resort, to defending the people who have [illegible]

[illegible] wrongdoing.

Affairs in Cuba

Last August an insurrection broke out in Cuba which it speedily grew evident that the existing Cuban government was powerless to quell. This government was repeatedly asked by the then Cuban government to intervene, and finally was notified by the president of Cuba that he intended to resign; that his decision was irrevocable; that none of the other constitutional officers would consent to carry on the government, and that he was powerless to maintain order. It was evident that chaos was impending, and there was every probability that if steps were not immediately taken by this government to try to restore order, the representatives of various European nations in the island would apply to their respective governments for armed intervention in order to protect the lives and property of their citizens.

Thanks to the preparedness of our navy, I was able to immediately send enough ships to Cuba to prevent the situation from becoming hopeless; and I furthermore dispatched to Cuba the secretary of war and the assistant secretary of state, in order that they might grapple with the situation on the ground. All efforts to secure an agreement between the contending factions by which they should themselves come to an amicable understanding and settle upon some modus vivendi—some provisional government of their own—failed. Finally the president of the republic resigned. The quorum of congress assembled failed by deliberate purpose of its members, so that there was no power to act on his resignation, and the government came to a halt. In accordance with the so-called Platt amendment, which was embodied in the constitution of Cuba, I thereupon proclaimed a provisional government for the island, the secretary of war acting as provisional governor until he could be replaced by Mr. Magoon, the late minister to Panama and governor of the canal zone on the isthmus; troops were sent to support them and to relieve the navy, the expedition being handled with most satisfactory speed and efficiency. The insurgent chiefs immediately agreed that their troops should lay down their arms and disband, and the agreement was carried out. The provisional government has left the personnel of the old government and the old laws, so far as might be, unchanged, and will thus administer the island for a few months until tranquillity can be restored, a new election properly held, and a new government inaugurated. Peace has come in the island; and the harvesting of the sugar cane crop, the great crop of the island, is about to proceed.

The Future of Cuba

When the election has been held and the new government inaugurated in peaceful and orderly fashion the provisional government will come to an end. I take this opportunity of expressing upon behalf of the American people, with all possible solemnity, our most earnest hope that the people of Cuba will realize the imperative need of preserving justice and keeping order in the island. The United States wishes nothing of Cuba except that it shall prosper morally and materially, and wishes nothing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve order among themselves and therefore to preserve their independence. If the elections become a farce, and if the insurrectionary habit becomes confirmed in the island, it is absolutely out of the question that the island should continue independent; and the United States, which has assumed the sponsorship before the civilized world for Cuba's career as a nation, would again have to intervene and to see that the government was managed in such orderly fashion as to secure the safety of life and property. The path to be trodden by those who exercise self-government is always hard, and we should have every charity and patience with the Cubans as they tread this difficult path. I have the utmost sympathy with, and regard for, them; but I must earnestly adjure them solemnly to weigh their responsibilities and to see that when their new government is started it shall run smoothly, and with freedom from flagrant denial of right on the one hand and from insurrectionary disturbances on the other.

The Rio Conference

The Second International Conference of American Republics, held in Mexico in the years 1901-2, provided for the holding of the third conference within five years, and committed the fixing of the time and place and the arrangements for the conference to the governing board of the Bureau of American Republics, composed of the representatives of all the American nations in Washington. That board discharged the duty imposed upon it with marked fidelity and painstaking care, and upon the courteous invitation of the United States of Brazil the conference was held at Rio de Janeiro, continuing from the 23d of July to the 29th of August last. Many subjects of common interest to all the American nations were discussed by the conference, and the conclusions reached, embodied in a series of resolutions and proposed conventions, will be laid before you upon the coming in of the final report of the American delegates. They contain many matters of importance relating to the extension of trade, the increase of communication, the smoothing away of barriers to free intercourse, and the promotion of a better knowledge and good understanding between the different countries represented. The meetings of the conference were harmonious and the conclusions were reached with substantial unanimity. It is interesting to observe that in the successive conferences which have been held the representatives of the different American nations have been learning to work together effectively, for, while the first conference in Washington in 1889, and the second conference in Mexico in 1901-2, occupied many months, with much time wasted in unregulated and fruitless discussion, the third conference at Rio exhibited much of the facility in the practical dispatch of business which characterizes permanent deliberative bodies, and completed its labors within the period of six weeks originally allotted for its sessions.

Value of the Conference

Quite apart from the specific value of the conclusions reached by the conference, the example of the representatives of all the American nations engaging in harmonious and kindly consideration and discussion of subjects of common interest is itself of great and substantial value for the promotion of reasonable and considerate treatment of all international questions. The thanks of this country are due to the government of Brazil and to the people of Rio de Janeiro for the generous hospitality with which our delegates, in common with the others, were received, entertained and facilitated in their work.

Incidentally to the meeting of the conference the secretary of state visited the city of Rio de Janeiro and was cordially received by the conference, of which he was made an honorary president. The announcement of his intention to make this visit was followed by most courteous and urgent invitations from nearly all the countries of South America to visit them as the guest of their governments. It was deemed that by the acceptance of these invitations we might appropriately express the real respect and friendship in which we hold our sister republics of the southern continent, and the secretary, accordingly, visited Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Panama and Colombia. He refrained from visiting Paraguay, Bolivia, and Ecuador only because the distance of their capitals from the seaboard made it impracticable with the time at his disposal. He carried with him a message of peace and friendship, and of strong desire for good understanding and mutual helpfulness; and he was everywhere received in the spirit of his message. The members of government, the press, the learned professions, the men of business and the great masses of the people united everywhere in emphatic response to his friendly expressions and in doing honor to the country and cause which he represented.

Root's Mission.

In many parts of South America there has been much misunderstanding of the attitude and purposes of the United States toward the other American republics. An idea had become prevalent that our assertion of the Monroe doctrine implied, or carried with it, an assumption of superiority, and of a right to [illegible]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States.

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truth. Yet that impression continued to [illegible] to friendly intercourse, to the introduction of American capital and the extension of American trade. The impression was so widespread that apparently it could not be reached by any ordinary means.

It was part of Secretary Root's mission to dispel this unfounded impression, and there is just cause to believe that he has succeeded.

In my message to you on the 5th of December, 1905, I called your attention to the embarrassment that might be caused to this government by the assertion by foreign nations of the right to collect by force of arms contract debts due by American republics to citizens of the collecting nation, and to the danger that the process of compulsory collection might result in the occupation of territory tending to become permanent. I then said:

"Our own government has always refused to enforce such contractual obligations on behalf of its citizens by an appeal to arms. It is much to be wished that all foreign governments would take the same view."

This subject was one of the topics of consideration at the conference at Rio and a resolution was adopted by that conference recommending to the respective governments represented "to consider the advisability of asking the [illegible] examine the question of the compulsory collection of public debts, and in general, means tending to diminish among nations conflicts of purely pecuniary origin."

This resolution was supported by the representatives of the United States.

Central America.

Last June trouble which had existed for some time between the republics of Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras culminated in war—a war which threatened to be ruinous to the countries involved and very destructive to the commercial interests of Americans, Mexicans, and other foreigners who are taking an important part in the development of these countries. The thoroughly good understanding which exists between the United States and Mexico enabled this government and that of Mexico to unite in effective mediation between the warring republics; which mediation resulted, not without long-continued and patient effort, in bringing about a meeting of the representatives of the hostile powers on board a United States warship as neutral territory, and peace was there concluded; a peace which resulted in the saving of thousands of lives and in the prevention of an incalculable amount of misery and the destruction of property and of the means of livelihood. The Rio conference passed the following resolution in reference to this action:

"That the Third International American Conference shall address to the presidents of the United States of America and of the United States of Mexico a note in which the conference which is being held at Rio expresses its satisfaction at the happy results of their mediation for the celebration of peace between the republics of Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador."

This affords an excellent example of one way in which the influence of the United States can properly be exercised for the benefit of the peoples of the western hemisphere; that is, by action taken in concert with other American republics and therefore free from those suspicions and prejudices which might attach if the action were taken by one alone. In this way it is possible to exercise a powerful influence toward the substitution of considerate action in the spirit of justice for the insurrectionary or international violence which has hitherto been so great a hindrance to the development of many of our neighbors. Repeated examples of united action by several or many American republics in favor of peace, by urging cool and reasonable, instead of excited and belligerent, treatment of international controversies, can not fail to promote the growth of a general public opinion among the American nations which will elevate the standards of international action, strengthen the sense of international duty among governments, and tell in favor of the peace of mankind.

Panama Trip.

I have just returned from a trip to Panama and shall report to you at length later on the whole subject of the Panama canal.

The Algeciras Convention.

The Algeciras convention, which was signed by the United States as well as by most of the powers of Europe, supersedes the previous convention of 1880, which was also signed by the United States and a majority of the European powers. This treaty confers upon us equal commercial rights with all European countries and does not entail a single obligation of any kind upon us, and I earnestly hope it may be speedily ratified. To refuse to ratify it would merely mean that we forfeited our commercial rights in Morocco and would not achieve another object of any kind. In the event of such refusal we would be left for the first time in a hundred and twenty years without any commercial treaty with Morocco; and this at a time when we are everywhere seeking new markets and outlets for trade.

Fur Seals

The destruction of the Pribilof islands fur seals by pelagic sealing still continues. The herd which, according to the surveys made in 1874 by direction of the congress, numbered 4,700,000, and which, according to the survey of both American and Canadian commissioners in 1891, amounted to 1,000,000, has now been reduced to about 180,000. This result has been brought about by Canadian and some other sealing vessels killing the female seals while in the water during their annual pilgrimage to and from the south, or in search of food. As a rule the female seal when killed is pregnant, and also has an unweaned pup on hand, so that, for each skin taken by pelagic sealing, as a rule, three lives are destroyed—the mother, the unborn offspring, and the nursing pup, which is left to starve to death. No damage whatever is done to the herd by the carefully regulated killing on land; the custom of pelagic sealing is solely responsible for all of the present evil, and is alike indefensible from the economic standpoint and from the standpoint of humanity.

In 1896 over 16,000 young seals were found dead from starvation on the Pribilof islands. In 1897 it was estimated that since pelagic sealing began upward of 400,000 adult female seals had been killed at sea, and over 300,000 young seals had died of starvation as the result. The revolting barbarity of such a practice, as well as the wasteful destruction which it involves, needs no demonstration and is its own condemnation. The Behring Sea Tribunal, which sat in Paris in 1893, and which decided against the claims of the United States to exclusive jurisdiction in the waters of Behring sea and to a property right in the fur seals when outside of the three-mile limit, determined also upon certain regulations which the tribunal considered sufficient for the proper protection and preservation of the fur seal in, or habitually resorting to, the Behring sea. The tribunal by its regulations established a close season, from the 1st of May to the 31st of July, and excluded all killing in the waters within 60 miles around the Pribilof islands. They also provided that the regulations which they had determined upon, with a view to the protection and preservation of the seals, should be submitted every five years to new examination, so as to enable both interested governments to consider whether in the light of past experience, there was occasion for any modification thereof.

The Evil of Pelagic Sealing.

The laws for the protection of the seals within the jurisdiction of the United States need revision and amendment. Only the islands of St. Paul and St. George are now, in terms, included in the government reservation, and the other islands are also to be included. The landing of aliens as well as citizens upon the islands, without a permit from the Department of Commerce and Labor, for any purpose except in case of stress of weather or for water, should be prohibited under adequate penalties. The approach of vessels for the excepted purposes should be regulated. The authority of the government agents on the islands should be enlarged, and the chief agent should have the powers of a committing magistrate. The entrance of a vessel into the territorial waters surrounding the islands with intent to take seals should be made a criminal offense and cause of forfeiture. Authority for seizures in such cases should be given and the presence on any such vessel of seals or sealskins, or the paraphernalia for taking them, should be made prima facie evidence of such intent. I recommend what legislation is needed to accomplish these ends; and I commend to your attention the report of Mr. Sims, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, on this subject.

Second Hague Conference.

In my last message I advised you that the Emperor of Russia had taken the initiative in bringing about a second peace conference at The Hague. Under the [illegible] the preliminaries for such a conference has been progressing during the past year. Progress has necessarily been slow, owing to the great number of countries to be consulted upon every question that has arisen. It is a matter of satisfaction that all of the American republics have now, for the first time, been invited to join in the proposed conference.

The close connection between the subjects to be taken up by the Red Cross Conference held at Geneva last summer, and the subjects which naturally would come before The Hague Conference, made it apparent that it was desirable to have the work of the Red Cross Conference completed and considered by the different powers before the meeting at The Hague. The Red Cross Conference ended its labors on the 6th day of July, and the revised and amended convention, which was signed by the American delegates, will be promptly laid before the senate.

By the special and highly appreciated courtesy of the governments of Russia and the Netherlands a proposal to call The Hague Conference together at a time which would conflict with the Conference of the American Republics at Rio de Janeiro in August was laid aside. No other date has yet been suggested. A tentative program for the conference has been proposed by the government of Russia, and [illegible] are undergoing careful examination and consideration in preparation for the conference.

Peace and Righteousness.

It must ever be kept in mind that war is not merely justifiable, but imperative, upon honorable men, upon an honorable nation, where peace can only be obtained by the sacrifice of conscientious conviction or of national welfare. Peace is normally a great good, and normally it coincides with righteousness; but it is righteousness and not peace which should bind the conscience of a nation as it should bind the conscience of an individual; and neither a nation nor an individual can surrender conscience to another's keeping. Neither can a nation, which is an entity, and which does not die as individuals die, refrain from taking thought for the interest of the generations that are to come, no less than for the interest of the generation of today; and no public men have a right, whether from shortsightedness, from selfish indifference, or from sentimentality, to sacrifice national interests which are vital in character. A just war is in the long run far better for a nation's soul than the most prosperous peace obtained by acquiescence in wrong or injustice. Moreover, though it is criminal for a nation not to prepare for war, so that it may escape the dreadful consequences of being defeated in war, yet it must always be remembered that even to be defeated in war may be far better than not to have fought at all. As has been well and finely said, a beaten nation is not necessarily a disgraced nation; but the nation or man is disgraced if the obligation to defend right is shirked.

We should as a nation do everything in our power for the cause of honorable peace. It is morally as indefensible for a nation to commit a wrong upon another nation, strong or weak, as for an individual thus to wrong his fellows. We should do all in our power to hasten the day when there shall be peace among the nations—a peace based upon justice and not upon cowardly submission to wrong. We can accomplish a good deal in this direction, but we can not accomplish everything, and the penalty of attempting to do too much would almost inevitably be to do worse than nothing; for it must be remembered that fantastic extremists are not in reality leaders of the causes which they espouse, but are ordinarily those who do most to hamper the real leaders of the cause and to damage the cause itself. As yet there is no likelihood of establishing any kind of international power, of whatever sort, which can effectively check wrongdoing, and in these circumstances it would be both a foolish and an evil thing for a great and free nation to deprive itself of the power to protect its own rights and even in exceptional cases to stand up for the rights of others. Nothing would more promote iniquity, nothing would further defer the reign upon earth of peace and righteousness, than for the free and enlightened peoples which, though with much stumbling and many shortcomings, nevertheless strive toward justice, deliberately to render themselves powerless while leaving every despotism and barbarism armed and able to work their wicked will. The chance for the settlement of disputes peacefully, by arbitration, now depends mainly upon the possession by the nations that mean to do right of sufficient armed strength to make their purpose effective.

The United States navy is the surest guarantor of peace which this country possesses. It is earnestly to be wished that we would profit by the teachings of history in this matter. A strong and wise people will study its own failures no less than its triumphs, for there is wisdom to be learned from the study of both, of the mistake as well as of the success.

The Navy and Army.

For this purpose nothing could be more instructive than a rational study of the war of 1812, as it is told, for instance, by Captain Mahan. There was only one way in which that war could have been avoided. If during the preceding twelve years a navy relatively as strong as that which this country now has had been built up, and an army provided relatively as good as that which the country now has, there never would have been the slightest necessity of fighting the war; and if the necessity had arisen the war would under such circumstances have ended with our speedy and overwhelming triumph. But our people during those twelve years refused to make any preparations whatever regarding either the army or navy. They saved a million or two of dollars by so doing; and in mere money paid a hundredfold for each million they thus saved during the three years of war which followed—a war which brought untold suffering upon our people, which at one time threatened the gravest national disaster, and which, in spite of the necessity of waging it, resulted merely in what was in effect a drawn battle, while the balance of defeat and triumph was almost even.

I do not ask that we continue to increase our navy. I ask merely that it be maintained at its present strength; and this can be done only if we replace the obsolete and worn out ships by new and good ones, the equals of any afloat in any navy. To stop building ships for one year means that for that year the navy goes back instead of forward. The old battleship Texas, for instance, would now be of little service in a stand-up fight with a powerful adversary. The old double-turret monitors have outworn their usefulness, while it was a waste of money to build the modern single-turret monitors. All these ships should be replaced by others; and this can be done by a well-settled program of providing for the building each year of at least one first-class battleship equal in size and speed to any that any nation is at the same time building; the armament presumably to consist of as large a number as possible of very heavy guns of one calibre, together with smaller guns to repel torpedo attacks; while there should be heavy armor, turbine engines, and in short every modern device. Of course, from time to time, cruisers, colliers, torpedo-boat destroyers or torpedo boats, will have to be built also. All this, be it remembered, would not increase our navy, but would merely keep it at its present strength.

The Men Behind the Guns.

Equally of course the ships will be absolutely useless if the men aboard them are not so trained that they can get the best possible service out of the formidable but delicate and complicated mechanisms intrusted to their care. The marksmanship of our men has so improved during the last five years that I deem it within bounds to say that the navy is more than twice as efficient, ship for ship, as half a decade ago. The navy can only attain proper efficiency if enough officers and men are provided, and if these officers and men are given the chance (and required to take advantage of it) to stay continually at sea and to exercise the fleets singly and above all in squadrons, the exercise to be of every kind and to include unceasing practice at the guns, conducted under conditions that will test marksmanship in time of war.

In both the army and the navy there is urgent need that everything possible should be done to maintain the highest standard for personnel, alike as regards the officers and the enlisted men. I do not believe that in any service there is a finer body of enlisted men and of junior officers than we have in both the army and the navy, including the marine corps. All possible encouragement to the enlisted men should be given, in pay and otherwise, and everything practicable done to render the service attractive [illegible] should be held to the strictest discharge of their duty and in them a spirit should be encouraged which demands not the mere performance of duty, but the performance of far more than duty, if it conduces to the honor and the interest of the American nation; and in return the amplest consideration should be theirs.

West Point and Annapolis already turn out excellent officers. We do not need to have these schools made more scholastic. On the contrary we should never lose sight of the fact that the aim of each school is to turn out a man who shall be above everything else a fighting man. In the army in particular it is not necessary that either the cavalry or infantry officer should have special mathematical ability. Probably in both schools the best part of the education is the high standard of character and of professional morale which it confers.

The Question of Promotions.

But in both services there is urgent need for the establishment of a principle of selection which will eliminate men after a certain age if they can not be promoted from the subordinate ranks, and which will bring into the higher ranks fewer men, and these at an earlier age. This principle of selection will be objected to by good men of mediocre capacity who are fitted to do well while young in the lower positions, but who are not fitted to do well when at an advanced age they come into positions of command and of great responsibility. But the desire of these men to be promoted to positions which they are not competent to fill should not weigh against the interests of the navy and the country. At present our men, especially in the navy, are kept far too long in the junior grades, and then, at much too advanced an age, are put quickly through the senior grades, often not attaining to these senior grades until they are too old to be of real use in them; and if they are of real use, being put through them so quickly that little benefit to the navy comes from their having been in them at all.

The navy has one great advantage over the army in the fact that the officers of high rank are actually trained in the continual performance of their duties; that is, in the management of the battleships and armored cruisers gathered into fleets. This is not true of the army officers, who rarely have corresponding chances to exercise command over troops under service conditions. The conduct of the Spanish war showed the lamentable loss of life, the useless extravagance, and the inefficiency certain to result, if during peace the high officials of the war and navy departments are praised and rewarded only if they save money at no matter what cost to the efficiency of the service, and if the higher officers are given no chance whatever to exercise and practice command. For years prior to the Spanish war the secretaries of war were praised chiefly if they practiced economy; which economy, especially in connection with the quartermaster, commissary, and medical departments, was directly responsible for most of the mismanagement that occurred in the war itself—and parenthetically be it observed that the very people who clamored for the misdirected economy in the first place were foremost to denounce the mismanagement, loss, and suffering which were primarily due to this same misdirected economy and to the lack of preparation it involved.

Coast Defense Needs.

There should soon be an increase in the number of men for our coast defenses; these men should be of the right type and properly trained; and there should therefore be an increase of pay for certain skilled grades, especially in the coast artillery. Money should be appropriated to permit troops to be massed in body and exercised in maneuvers, particularly in marching. Such exercise during the summer just passed has been of incalculable benefit to the army and should under no circumstances be discontinued. If on these marches and in these maneuvers elderly officers prove unable to bear the strain, they should be retired at once, for the fact is conclusive as to their unfitness for war; that is, for the only purpose because of which they should be allowed to stay in the service. It is a real mis[illegible] posts scattered throughout the country; the army should be gathered in a few brigade or division posts; and the generals should be practiced in handling the men in masses. Neglect to provide for all of this means to incur the risk of future disaster and disgrace.

The readiness and efficiency of both the army and navy in dealing with the recent sudden crisis in Cuba illustrate afresh their value to the nation. This readiness and efficiency would have been very much less had it not been for the existence of the general staff in the army and the general board in the navy; both are essential to the proper development and use of our military forces afloat and ashore. The troops that were sent to Cuba were handled flawlessly. It was the swiftest mobilization and dispatch of troops over sea ever accomplished by our government. The expedition landed completely equipped and ready for immediate service, several of its organizations hardly remaining in Havana over night before splitting up into detachments and going to their several posts. It was a fine demonstration of the value and efficiency of the general staff. Similarly, it was owing in large part to the general board that the navy was able at the outset to meet the Cuban crisis with such [illegible] ing on the shortest notice at any threatened point, while the marine corps in particular performed indispensable service. The army and navy war colleges are of incalculable value to the two services, and they co-operate with constantly increasing efficiency and importance.

The congress has most wisely provided for a national board for the promotion of rifle practice. Excellent results have already come from this law, but it does not go far enough. Our regular army is so small that in any great war we should have to trust mainly to volunteers; and in such event these volunteers should already know how to shoot; for if a soldier has the fighting edge, and ability to take care of himself in the open, his efficiency on the line of battle is almost directly proportionate to excellence in marksmanship. We should establish shooting galleries in all the large public and military schools, should maintain national target ranges in different parts of the country, and should in every way encourage the formation of rifle clubs throughout all parts of the land. The little republic of Switzerland offers us an excellent example in all matters connected with building up an efficient citizen soldiery.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White house, December 3, 1906.

Nearly every day we hear something good about Orrine, the only guaranteed cure for the whiskey and beer habit. The other day a lady told us that a person in whom she is greatly interested has discontinued drinking since using Orrine. This treatment does not detain the user from work and is a simple remedy, easy to use and so sure to cure drunkards and stop the fearful craving for drinking, that we sell it under an absolute guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure.

Orrine is in two forms: No. 1 to be given secretly, and No. 2 for those who wish to be cured. Each form costs $1.00 and both are guaranteed. We would not recommend it if we had not assured ourselves of its great value. Mail orders filled. The Orrine Co., Washington, D. C., or the D. Y. Butcher Drug Co.

WHAT'S [illegible] worth doing is worth doing well. If you wish to be cured of Rheumatism, use Ballard's Snow Liniment and you will be "well cured." A positive cure for Sprains, Neuralgia, Bruises, Contracted Muscles and all the ills that flesh is heir to.—A. G. M. Williams, Navasota, Texas, writes: "I have used Snow Liniment for sprained ankle and it gave the best of satisfaction. I always keep it in the house." Sold by the Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co.

C. K. & N. MINE IS LEASED

Bainbright of the El Paso Consolidated, and F. R. Thompson, Secure Property for Two Years.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 4.—The rapid rise in C. K. & N. stock from five cents a share to twelve and a fraction cents, during the past several weeks without any work being done on the property, has become apparent. The C. K. & N. company has granted a two years lease to W. M. Bainbridge, general manager of the El Paso Consolidated and Floyd R. Thompson, secretary of the Cripple Creek District Mine Owners' association.

The C. K. & N. mine, one of the very richest properties ever opened in the camp has been closed down for nearly two years on account of water. This property, during its halcyon days, was a heavy dividend payer, and produced some of the very richest ore ever sent out from the camp. Several shipments were made where the ore ran as high as $2, $4 and $5 per pound.

It is learned on good authority that just below the water level of the mine there are some 600 tons of splendid grade ore, while the prospects are very flattering for the opening up of good ore in the levels above the water course.

A rumor still prevails that the C. K. & N. is to be acquired by the El Paso Consolidated. This cannot be verified, but there is a probability that the El Paso company have a bond on the property.

DIVIDENDS ARE DECLARED

British-America Company Distributes $5,000; Becker and Travell, $1,500.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 4.—The British-American Leasing company, operating on the Danie, today declared its third consecutive monthly dividend. The amount declared today was $5,000, the total for the three months being $9,000.

Becker and Travell, who are operating a lease on the Christmas mine on Bull hill, today declared their second dividend of $1,500.

LEASE LAST CHANCE CLAIM

Riley and Associates Secure Property for Period of 18 Months.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 4.—The Mobile Gold Mining and Milling company, owning the Last Chance claim on Gold hill, adjoining the Colorado Boss and other well known properties, has granted a lease for a period of eighteen months to W. A. Riley and associates. The royalty is a straight one of twenty per cent flat.

Lessee Riley has been prospecting the property and has concluded to sink a new shaft, work starting Monday next. Mr. Riley secured an assay from the dump rock that gave returns of $50. There are several shafts of limited depth that have been sunk on the Last Chance claim, but Mr. Riley has secured such a good surface showing that he has concluded to sink a new shaft.

ORDERS NEW COMPRESSOR

Julia V. Company Adding to Equipment—Good Ore Being Shipped.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 4.—The Julia V. Leasing company, operating on the Monte Christo claim of the Magnet Rock company, on the crest of Beacon hill, has just ordered a new five-drill electric compressor which is soon to be installed. An assay taken in the stope at an approximate depth of 300 feet yesterday, showed nine ounces. The ore has been shipping from $20 to $35 in gold to the ton and at times the shoot was being broken down fifteen feet wide.

The men are unable to operate in the bottom of the shaft which has been sunk to a depth of 445 feet on account of bad air. The last round of shots in the bottom indicated that a good ore body had been encountered in the shaft.

RESUMES ON THE HARDWOOD

Judge Seeds Will Do Large Amount of Development Work.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 4.—Judge W. P. Seeds has resumed operations on his lease on the Hardwood claim on Ironclad hill, which belongs to the Jerry Johnson company. Work has been started at an approximate depth of 100 feet, where a good-looking vein has been uncovered.

Judge Seeds proposes to do a large amount of energetic development work. Some ore has in the past been shipped from this lease, but heretofore the ore was found to be broken up and in pockets.

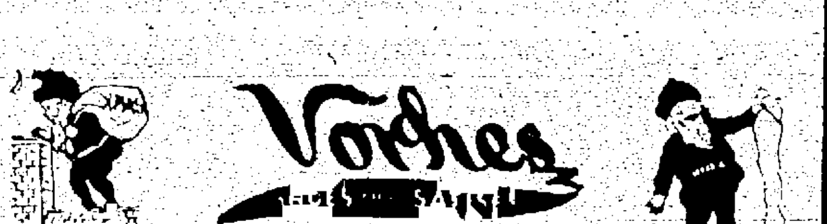
Wednesday
20% off
all
MEN'S SUITS,
MEN'S OVERCOATS,
MEN'S RAINCOATS,
MEN'S TOP COATS,
MEN'S TROUSERS,
BOYS' SUITS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
BOYS' RAINCOATS.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO BUY.
Robbins

Can you suggest anything better for Christmas presents than slippers? Every man, woman and child in town will want and expect a pair, but we have enough to go around. Drop in and see them while the assortment is complete and we will lay aside until Christmas whatever you may select.

FOR MEN.
We've comfortable house slippers, in felt and leather, Romeos, Fausts, Operas, Everetts, Dress Pumps, Bath Slippers, etc.
50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50

FOR WOMEN
We've house slippers, in felt and leather, Juliets, dainty party slippers and ties, pump effects, beautifully trimmed, exquisite creations.
50c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00

FOR CHILDREN.
We've slippers and dancing pumps for the boys and girls and many dainty creations for the baby.



CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Stubborn Coughs and Colds CURED BY FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

Obstinate, racking Coughs that make your head ache, your throat and lungs sore and inflamed, that rob you of sleep until your system becomes so run down that you are in grave danger of Pneumonia or Consumption, are quickly cured by Foley's Honey and Tar.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
soothes and heals the inflamed air passages, allays the feverish conditions, stops the cough and prevents serious results from a cold.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
is the only prominent cough medicine on the market that does not contain opiates or harmful drugs of any kind and on this account is safest for children.

It is unexcelled for Croup and Whooping Cough and will quickly cure the racking cough which follows [illegible] and leaves so many children with weak lungs unless properly treated.

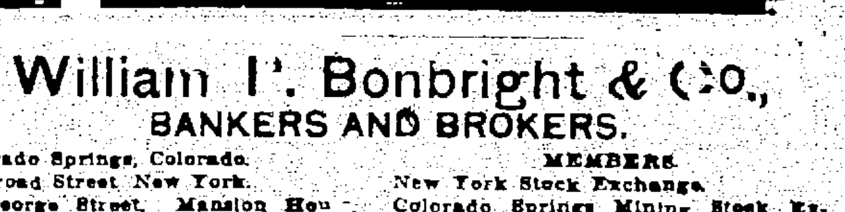
Remember the name — Foley's Honey and Tar—and refuse substitutes that cost you the same as the genuine. Do not take chances with some unknown preparation.

Consumption Threatened.
C. Unger, 211 Maple St., Champlain, Ill., writes: "I was troubled with a hacking cough for a year and I thought I had consumption. I tried a great many remedies and I was under the care of physicians for several months. I used one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar, it cured me, and I have not been troubled since."

Three sizes—25c, 50c, $1.00.
The 50 cent size contains two and one-half times as much as the small size and the $1.00 bottle almost six times as much.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY ALL DEALERS.

Go Santa Fe to Chicago
In that way you'll learn just how good its service is.
There is no other way.
You'll find modern equipment—
Chair cars and Pullmans; and Harvey meals.
Several trains to choose from.
A low rate will be made from December 1st to 4th, inclusive—$30.65, to be exact. Why not make your trip then? International Live Stock Exposition December 1-8. Return December 31.
C. C. HOYT, C. P. A.
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.
18 N. Tejon St.



William P. Bonbright & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
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24 Broad Street, New York.
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Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange.

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Telephone No. 56. Cable Address: [illegible]
Removed to New Mining Exchange Building. Entrance to offices: No. [illegible]

J. C. McCUAN
Phone 3. 427 to 429 Hagerman Bldg.
Member of Colorado Springs Stock Association
Western Bonds a Specialty.
6 and 7 per cent. Money to loan

Low Rates For Holiday Trips
Dec. 20 to 25, 30 and 31 and Jan. 1

Tickets will be sold at one and one-third fare for the round trip to Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Minneapolis and ALL POINTS IN THE INTERMEDIATE TERRITORY. They are good returning until Jan. 7, 1907.

For a joyous holiday trip, select the Burlington every time.

Burlington Route

J. F. VALLERY, General Agent,
C., B. & Q. Ry.
1039 Seventeenth Street, Denver.

Colorado Springs Gazette
SIXTY CENTS PER MONTH.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

PRICES LOSE GROUND

STRINGENCY OF MONEY MARKET HAS EFFECT.

Trading in Stocks, in Usual Active Department of Market, Dull, and Movements Narrow.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The increased stringency of the money market had some effect on stocks today, in spite of the some of the strong sustaining influences, and prices lost ground as the day wore on. There was marked show of strength in the early part of the day in an extensive list of special stocks, but the trading in the usual active department of the market was dull and the movements narrow. [illegible]

The Vanderbilts enjoyed notable advances, which were sufficiently explained by the announcement shortly after noon of the dividend increases on the two subsidiary stocks of the New York Central lines property, so-called. The Lake Shore semi-annual dividend was increased 2 per cent to 5 per cent and the Michigan Central semi-annual dividend was increased 1 per cent to 3 per cent. Other railroads in which the Vanderbilt interest has been regarded as dominant moved upwards in sympathy, but no further dividend announcements were forthcoming. The material addition thus effected to the other income of the New York Central gave rise to a general conviction that an increase in that dividend was intended. The increase in other income of the New York Central, which will accrue from today's increases on the subsidiary stocks, will amount to nearly 1 2-3 per cent on the stock. If the declaration of the New York Central dividend is deferred until January 17 next, the holders of the $39,000,000 of new stock subscribed for on November 30 will be entitled to share in the dividend.

Stocks of other companies in a similar subsidiary position were most affected in sympathy with the Vanderbilt rise. For the rest, the notable advances were amongst the stocks of the obscurer class, and usually dormant in the trading. The news of the day offered no explanation of these movements.

Increasing attention centered upon the money situation. The stringency, instead of relaxing as the first of December receded more into the past, became aggravated. The ruling rates for call loans were higher than yesterday, although the 22 per cent maximum did not reach yesterday's highest. The known movements of money indicated a sufficient decrease in bank reserves since Saturday to more than wipe out the slender surplus shown at that time. The day's transfers through the subtreasury amounted to $1,250,000, of which $750,000 was to San Francisco and $500,000 to New Orleans. The subtreasury's absorption from the banks, since the last bank statement, amounts to $2,976,000. Very scanty amounts were offered on time, and the demand was eager, especially for funds carrying over the end of the year, for which 10 per cent was paid. For 60 days 8 per cent was bid and for 90 days 7 1-2 per cent. Abroad, there was a rise in the private discount rate in Berlin, and the Egyptian demand for gold once more asserted itself in the withdrawal of $1,250,000 from the Bank of England for that destination.

From fashion came the abstract of conditions of national banks throughout the country under the controllers' call as of November 12. From this it appears that deposits have expanded $89,835,529 and loans $68,061,974 since the preceding call on September 4. The gain in cash held by the banks in the same time was but $8,027,747 compared with November 9 last year. Deposits have expanded $300,241,000 and loans no less than $349,309,787, while the increase in the money in circulation in the country on December 1 compared with a year before, also given out at Washington today, of $206,937,716. The calling of loans by the banks caused increasing liquidation and considerable declines and the closing was but slightly above the lowest. The reading of the president's message in Wall Street was not a factor in the day's market.

Bonds were heavy. Total sales, par value, $1,932,000.

U. S. bonds were unchanged on call.

Furnished by Otis & Hough, bankers and brokers.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Woolen	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34¼
Am. Sugar	134½	137¾	134½	137¾
Am. Locomotive	76½	76½	75¼	75¼
Am. Smelter	154⅞	154⅞	152½	152⅜
Am. Smelter pfd.	115⅞	115⅞	115½	115⅞
Am. Car Fdry.	45⅞	46⅛	45¼	45⅞
Atchison	104⅞	105	103⅝	103⅝
Atchison pfd.	102	102	101½	101½
Anaconda	288½	288½	281¼	286¼
Am. Copper	114⅝	114⅝	113½	113⅞
B. R. Transit	81	81	79⅞	79⅞
Bal. & Ohio	119⅞	119⅞	119	119¼
C. M. & St. P.	152⅞	152½	151⅜	151⅜
C. R. I. & P. pfd.	68	68	67¾	67⅝
Ches. & Ohio	59⅞	59⅞	57½	57⅜
Can. Pacific	186½	187	185⅞	186½
Colo. Southern	38⅞	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞
C. F. & I.	56⅝	56	54⅞	55
C. & G. W.	18	18	18	18
D. & R. G.	43½	43⅞	42½	42⅞
Distillers Sec.	71⅝	71⅝	71½	71½
Erie	45⅝	46½	45	45½
Erie 1st pfd.	76½	76¾	76	76¼
Gen. Electric	178⅞	178⅞	178	178
Ill. Central	175½	176	175	175
L. & N.	147	147⅝	146	146¼
M. K. & T.	42⅛	42⅝	41⅜	42⅝
M. K. & T. pfd.	73½	73½	72½	72½
Manhattan	144	144	143⅝	143⅝
Mex. Central	25⅞	25⅞	25⅜	25¼
Mo. Pacific	95½	95⅞	94⅞	94⅞
Nat. Lead	76⅜	76⅜	75	75⅞
N. Y. Central	136⅞	136	134	135
N. & W.	93⅝	93⅝	94⅞	93
N. Y. Con. Gas	137½	141	137½	139⅞
N. Y. O. & W.	49⅞	50⅛	49	49
Nor. Pacific	223½	223⅞	221½	221⅞
People's Gas	92⅞	93⅝	92	92⅜
Penn.	139⅞	140½	138⅞	139¼
Pacific Mail	41	41	41	41½
P. S. Car Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	143	145	141⅞	147⅞
R. I. & Steel	29½	29⅝	28	28
R. I. & S. pfd.	101⅞	101⅞	101	101½
Southern Ry.	33⅞	33¼	32⅞	33⅛
Southern Pac.	93⅝	93⅝	94⅞	94⅞
Texas Pacific	37⅝	38	37¼	37⅞
Union Pacific	188⅞	188⅞	186⅞	186⅞
U. S. R. Co. pfd.	70	70	70	70
U. S. Rubber	51⅞	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛
U. S. Steel	48½	48⅝	47⅞	47⅞
U. S. Steel pfd.	104	105⅛	104⅛	104⅞
Va.-Car. Chem.	40½	41	40	40½
Wabash	21	21½	21	21
Green Cons.	28	28¼	27½	27⅝

Money closed 18 to 20 per cent.
Total sales 725,800.

COTTON MARKET.

Furnished by Otis & Hough, bankers and brokers.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	10.02	10.08	9.88	9.88
Jan.	10.12	10.17	9.88	9.98
March	10.28	10.31	10.16	10.16
May	10.40	10.47	10.28	10.28
July	10.45	10.55	10.26	10.35
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WHEAT MARKET STRONG

BUSINESS ACTIVE LAST HALF OF SESSION.

Corn Closes Firm.—Trading in Oats Quiet and Market Firm.—Provisions Show Activity.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The wheat market was strong all day despite the fact that receipts in the northwest and the total primary receipts were much larger than for the corresponding day last year. During the first hour trading dragged somewhat because of the interest taken in a vote on the proposition to reduce commission rates on the exchange. During the last half of the session, however, business was active. Cash houses were lively bidders for the December option, while shorts covered in both December and May. Commission houses also bought freely of May. The chief reason for the strength shown by the market was a dispatch from New York stating that ten million bushels of Manitoba wheat had been contracted for export. Another influential factor was an advance of more than 1 cent in the price of December wheat at Minneapolis. A rise in the price of cash wheat at the principal grain centers in the middle west of from ½c to 1c per bushel stimulated the demand for options. A decrease of 299,000 bushels in the world's visible supply is shown by Bradstreet's compared with an increase of more than four million bushels last week, also aided the bulls. The market closed strong. May opened unchanged at ⅛ higher at 78@78⅛, advanced to 78⅝ and closed at 78½.

A feature of trading in the corn pit was the selling of December by cash houses. This weakened the market early in the day, but later prices became firm in sympathy with wheat and because of an estimate of greatly reduced receipts for tomorrow. The market closed firm. May opened unchanged at 43⅜, advanced to 43⅞, and closed at 43⅝.

Trading in oats was quiet and the market was firm. Shorts and commission houses were the principal buyers while the selling was largely by local longs. May opened a shade lower at 34⅞@35, advanced to 35⅛@35⅜ and closed at 35⅛.

A decided decrease in receipts of live hogs at western packing centers caused an active and firm market for provisions. Shorts and local packers did most of the buying, while offerings came chiefly from longs. At the close, January pork was up 7½ at $14.87½. Lard was up 2½ at $8.47½. Ribs were 5@7½ higher at $7.97½@8.00.

Furnished by Otis & Hough, bankers and brokers.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Dec.	73⅞	74¼	73⅞	74
May	78	78⅝	78	78½
July	77½	77⅞	77½	77⅞
Corn—				
Dec.	42⅛	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞
May	43⅜	43⅞	43⅜	43⅝
July	44⅛	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛
Oats—				
Dec.	33	33¼	33	33¼
May	34⅞	35⅜	34⅞	35⅛
July	33	33¼	33	33¼
Pork—				
Jan.	14.80	14.97	14.87	14.87
May	15.17	15.27	15.15	15.17

NEVADA DISTRICT STOCKS.

By William A. Otis & Co.'s Private Wire.

	Bid.	Ask.
Belmont	600	612½
Cash Boy	17	19
Golden Anchor	57	78
Home	17	20
Jim Butler	145	147½
McNamara	88	90
Midway	250	
Montana	370	375
North Star	47	48
Ohio	28	27
Tonopah Extension	657	662
Tonopah of Nevada	2000	2100
West End	224	
Adams	21	22
Atlanta	84	86
Blue Bull	40	44
Booth	115	117
Columbia Mountain	130	135
Conqueror	28	31
Diamondfield	62	63
Dixie	15	16
Goldfield	205	210
Jumbo	400	402
Jumbo Extension	155	180
Kendall	68	70
Laguna	165	170
Mohawk	1587	1600
May Queen	35	40
Red Top	400	405
Sandstorm	78	80
Silver Pick	190	203
St. Ives	100	102
National Bank	60	67
Denver	245	
Eclipse	145	
Gold Bar	167½	170
Original	24	25
Steinway	40	41
Con. Virginia	120	125
Ophir	290	295
Mexican	100	105
Caledonia	51	52
Exchequer	55	60
Norcross	91	94
Golden Crown	20	21
Great Bend	125	130
Rescue	28	27
Black Butte Ext.	16	17
Montgomery Mountain	51	54
Sunset	19	21
Scepter	85	90
Manhattan	17	18
Seyler-Humphrey	17	18
Dexter	35	36
Granny	21	22
Gold Wedge	25	27
Lone Star	38	38
Great Bend Extension	30	32
Great Bend Annex	28	30
Crescent	22	24
Cowboy	12	13
Denver Annex	34	35
Black Rock	10	11
New York Con.	25	28
Manhattan Con.	100	105
Little Joe	08	07
[illegible]		[illegible]
Jumping Jack	30	31
Red Top Extension	25	26
Mustang	24	25
Bullfrog Mining Co.	33	35
Combination Fraction	300	312
Daisy	300	310
Triangle	48	47
Tramp Cons.	200	210
Manhattan Combination	18	19
Black Butte Bonanza	12	13
Yankee Girl	18	
Stray Dog	73	74
Bullfrog Victor	33	
Blue Nut	41	42
Indian Camp	105	110
Oro	54	56
Nugget	16	18
Nevada Hills	310	
Fairview Eagle	125	
Bullfrog Daisy	61	65
Eagle's Nest	44	45
Frances Mohawk		100
Yellow Tiger		21
Lou Dillon	11	45
Yellow Horse	11	12
Alice Wonder	38	75
N. H. Florence	20	28
Homestake	115	117½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS

LISTED.

	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	13¾	13⅞
Black Bell	03½	05
C. C. Con.	06⅞	07½
C. K. & N.	10	20
Dante	06½	06⅞
Doctor	05	05¾
Elkton	63½	63⅞
El Paso	61	61½
Fannie R.	03⅞	
Findley	63	63½
Gold Dollar	05¼	05¾
Gold Sovereign	06⅜	06½
Index	06	07½
Isabella	28¾	29
Jack Pot	05½	05⅞
Lexington	05¾	06½
Mary McKinney	69½	70
Mollie Gibson		08½
Moon A.	03⅞	04
Old Gold	06⅛	06½
Pharmacist	06¼	06½
Portland	147	148
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vindicator	98½	99
Work	27½	28

UNLISTED.

	Bid.	Ask.
Jennie Sample	08½	08¾
Jerry Johnson	05	09
United G. M.	03¼	10

PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Agnes	02	
Alamo	02	
Amer. Con.	01¼	02
Anchor	01	01¼
Aola	01	01½
Banner	02¾	02½
Blue B.		01½
Bob Lee	005	01½
Buckhorn	003	01½
Camilla	005	
C. C. & M.	01½	02¼
Coriolanus	01½	02¼
Creede	02	02¼
Des Moines	01	
Gold Bond	03¾	03½
Gould	02¾	03
Hart	02½	04
Ida May	03½	05
Jolly Jane	01⅞	
Keystone	01½	
Little Bessie	01¼	
Little Nell	01⅞	
Little Puck	02¼	02½
Magnet Rock		02¼
Mary N.	03⅞	05½
Merrimac	01	02
Midway	02¼	
Missouri	02⅞	03
Mt. [illegible]	18	15
Mt. Rosa		08
Nellie V.	03½	
New Haven	02½	02¾
O. K.	00	
Olive Branch	01	01¼
Oriole	005	
Princess	01	
Progress	0075	
Raven	02	02
Republic	01	01½
Robt. B.	01	01½
Rose Maud	01⅝	
Rose Nicol	02¾	02⅞
St. Thomas	01½	01⅞
Teutonic		02

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Blanche	0045	007
C. C. Bullion		02
Champion	01	02
Colo. G. C.	005	006
Easter Bell	0055	01
Fauntleroy	01	
Favorite	0025	005
Flower of West	0055	01
Golden Age	003	
G. Terry		
Goldfield	002	
Gold Hill	002	
Goldstone	0045	01
Grace	01½	
Hayden	004	
Hummer	005	006
Key West		002
Kitty	002	005
Lucrative	004	005
Magic		005
Marion		003
Mariposa		
Marquette	005	01
McKinney Ex.		01
Montreal		02
National	01½	01½
Pythias	006	01
Red Spruce	005	006
Silver		10
Sunset		003
Tenderfoot		01
Texas G.	01	
Uncle Sam	0055	01
Volcano	002	006
Wide Awake		0035

INDUSTRIALS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Colorado Telephone	52	53
Denver Union Water 5s 1914	1.00	1.02
C. G. S. 1st mortg. bonds	1.00	1.02
C. C. S. L. 1st cons. bonds	93½	96
C. C. S. L. 2nd mortg. bonds	96	
U. S. Sugar & Lands pfd.	80	85
U. S. Sugar & Lands com.	37½	43

SEPARATE SALES.

MINES—Acacia, 1,000 at 13½; Elkton, 8,200 at 63½; El Paso, 1,500 at 60, 1,000 at 60½, 1,000 at 61, 500 at 61½; Findley, 2,000 at 63; Gold Dollar, 10,000 at 5¼; Index, 100 at 6; Isabella, 400 at 29, 1,000 at 29½, 1,000 at 29⅛, 3,500 at 29, 500 at 28¾; Gold Sovereign, 3,000 at 6⅜; Lexington, 5,000 at 6; Old Gold, 3,000 at 6½, 2,000 at 6⅝, 1,000 at 6½; Portland, 500 at 149, 1,000 at 148; Vindicator, 500 at 99; Work, 9,000 at 28, 6,000 at 28.

UNLISTED—Jennie S., 5,000 at 8⅞, 2,000 at 8¾, 500 at 8½.

PROSPECTS—Banner, 2,000 at 2¾, 4,000 at 2½; Jolly Jane, 3,000 at 1⅞; Little Puck, 1,000 at 2½; New Haven, 5,000 at 2½; O. K., 1,000 at 007; Pilgrim, 1,000 at 1½; Republic, 3,000 at 1½.

MISCELLANEOUS—Mariposa, 2,000 at 009; National, 5,000 at 1½; Kimberly, 500 at 1; Red Spruce, 5,000 at 006.

CRIPPLE CREEK EXCURSION

Via The Short Line, Thursday, December 6th. $2.50 Round Trip. Trains Leave Santa Fe Depot 10:20 A. M.

Are You on This Map?

Under the direction of our field corps we have prepared a correct and up-to-date map of Nevada and the California border, showing the location of all the latest mining discoveries, and the only map to show Greenwater, Wonder, Fairview, Ramsey, Comstock, Ely, Yerington and dozens of other recently discovered mining districts which are today making history and records in the production of the precious metals, and are destined to rival the great Comstock.

No one interested in southern Nevada or the mining industry can afford to be without this map, and as an introduction we have decided to distribute 35,000 free on request. Only one copy will be mailed to each person; additional copies, $1 each, and after our supply set aside for free distribution is exhausted, the price will be $1, and will be one sale at all news stands.

Write for the map today. Address, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, D. MACKENZIE & CO.

Holders of the world's record for rapid mine-making and dividend-paying, Goldfield, Nevada

Sale of Boys' Clothing

1/4 Off

on all Boys' Suits and Winter Overcoats

THE HUB
18-20 S. TEJON ST.

LONDON MINING MARKET.

The following quotations are furnished by William P. Bonbright & Co. of New York, London and Colorado Springs:

London, Dec. 4.

	£ s. d
Camp Bird	1 9 0
Esperanza	16 6
El Oro	1 7 6
Tomboy	2 2 6
Stratton's Independence	3 6

A TEXAS WONDER.

There's a hill at Bowie, Texas that's twice as big as last year. This wonder is W. L. Hill, who from a weight of 90 pounds has grown to over 180. He says: "I suffered with a terrible cough, and doctors gave me up to die of Consumption. I was reduced to 90 pounds, when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Now, after taking 12 bottles, I have more than doubled in weight and am completely cured." Only sure Cough and Cold cure. Guaranteed by The Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

Don't buy a heating stove until you see the new hot blast stove at Lowell-Meservey Hardware Co.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

THAT YOU MAY KNOW

A three-months Byrne shorthand writer will report in Dist. court today as substitute reporter.
THE MILLER SHORTHAND COLLEGE DeGraff Bldg.
State right to teach Byrne Shorthand.

WANTED—A bright, energetic young man in a business office; must write a good hand and be rapid and accurate in figures. Apply in own handwriting, with references, to "Work," this office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SHOE SALESMAN. NONE WITHOUT PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. KAUFMAN'S.

WANTED—Carpenters, apprentice carpenters and laborers in exchange for lots. Part cash paid. The Hastings Alta Realty and Building Co., 22 N. Tejon St.

WANTED—50 men and boys to buy unredeemed overcoats from $1.50 to $12.00 at M. K. Myers licensed loan office, 22 E. Huerfano St. Phone 623.

WANTED—Live agents of good address; light work and make splendid salary. Call 9 a. m., Room 25, Midland Block.

$_ PER day to energetic canvassers; the proposition to light, [illegible]. Address American Art Co., Colorado Springs.

TWO or three boys to carry papers. Apply before 5 o'clock. Gazette mailing room.

WANTED—Timbermen at Clyde, Colo.; all winter job; good wages. Apply 7 S. Tejon.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

THAT YOU MAY KNOW

A three-months Byrne shorthand writer will report in Dist. court today as substitute reporter.
THE MILLER SHORTHAND COLLEGE DeGraff Bldg.
State right to teach Byrne Shorthand.

LADIES—Our catalogue explains how we teach hairdressing, manicuring, facial massage, electrolysis or chiropody in short time; big pay to graduates. Write for catalogue. Moler College, Denver, Colo.

WANTED—Experienced girl for general house work; two in family. Apply at once. 1129 N. Nevada.

GOOD sewing machines for rent by week or month. J. F. Hooten Music Co., 11 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 1270.

WORKING housekeeper; good house; low wages; child no objection. A-29, Gazette.

COMPETENT girl for general work. 212 E. Del Norte. Phone 538.

WOMAN wanted for general housework. 1124 N. Tejon.

GIRL for general housework, without washing. 572 Manitou Ave.

WANTED—Position by a competent cook in private family. Phone Black 123.

MANAGER of Balm of Figs at 1120 N. Institute. Agents wanted.

Employment bureau, 201 DeGraff Bldg., 218 N. Tejon. Mrs. J. Rhind. Phone 562-B.

WANTED—Good cook, 118 E. Platte.

EDUCATIONAL.

PRIVATE instruction in elementary studies by lady graduate of Bridgewater, Mass., Normal school; 6 years' experience. 1117 E. Wil[illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

EXPERIENCED stenographers desires work, permanent or by day; best references; at once. Call or address C. B., 410 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

A LADY wishes to sew with some first-class dress maker as apprentice. Address Hazel Halvorsen, Gen. Del.

SEWING by first class seamstress, ladies' and children's underwear a specialty. Phone West 51-A.

A GOOD German wants employment. Address A. A. B., Box 352, city.

WANTED Sewing by the day. Address A-16, Gazette.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

THAT YOU MAY KNOW

A three-months Byrne shorthand writer will report in Dist. court today as substitute reporter.
THE MILLER SHORTHAND COLLEGE DeGraff Bldg.
State right to teach Byrne Shorthand.

WANTED—Ticket to El Paso, Tex., for southern Arizona, for gentleman. Call at No. 5 West Cucharas street.

CUSHION pneumatic tires; the kind for winter use. 110 E. Huerfano. Stratton & Reade.

WANT invalid wheel chair. John E. Morgan, Postmaster, Colorado City.

SKATES hollow ground. 110 E. Huerfano, Stratton & Reade.

WANTED—Double harness. Call C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak Ave.

CASH paid for men's clothing. Write or call 13½ E. Huerfano St.

P. MILLIGAN, 109 E. Boulder, carpenter and jobber, wants work. Main 1212.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS

THE LACLEDE—Modern, best heat; rooms, $2 to $4 week; front suite, $22 month; transients. 212½ E. Pike's Peak.

THE HALCYON—Refined apartments; new; strictly modern; running water in rooms; winter rates. 320 N. Tejon.

PLEASANT sleeping rooms; modern; $8 and $10. 224 E. Monument. Phone Black 961.

TWO front rooms; modern conveniences; Special rates for the winter. 215 E. Kiowa.

CHOICE newly furnished room for rent, reasonable. 226 E. St. Vrain. Call mornings.

FOR RENT—Three housekeeping rooms. 129 E. Boulder.

FURNISHED rooms or light housekeeping rooms. 527 N. Cascade Ave.

LARGE sunny modern room; four ladies or four gentlemen; cheap. 113 S. Weber.

2 OR 3 furnished housekeeping rooms; modern; gas range. 421 N. Wahsatch.

STRICTLY modern well furnished housekeeping rooms. 128 E. Platte.

PLEASANT rooms, housekeeping if desired. Telephone. 520 N. Nevada.

TWO sunny housekeeping rooms; heat; hot water; cheap. 222 E. Yampa.

THREE or four furnished rooms for housekeeping, 724 North Nevada Ave.

FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping or with board. 328 N. Weber.

PLEASANT rooms with all modern conveniences, $7 and $10 month. 727 N. Weber.

ROOM with or without board, or room for housekeeping. 210 E. Willamette.

THREE furnished rooms for housekeeping, with bath. 529 S. Wahsatch.

FOR RENT—UNFUR. HOUSES.

2 ROOMS, $5 PER MONTH
4 ROOMS, $8 PER MONTH
4 ROOMS, MODERN, $15
5 ROOMS, MODERN, $19

Call C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak Ave.

8 ROOMS, modern; close in	$32
6 rooms, modern, north end	$25
5 rooms, modern, north end	$22

MATTHEW KENNEDY,
113 E. Kiowa St.

GOOD modern house, 622 North Wahsatch; also 5-room furnished house. Inquire O. R. Olney, 325 S. Tejon. Phone 421.

SEVEN rooms, fully modern, unfurnished; north, not far out; very desirable; only $35. Norton Investment Co., Suite 26-27, Midland Blk.

FOR RENT—Rear part of 15 E. Bijou, suitable for dressmaking room. Inquire on premises.

FOR RENT—House of 10 rooms, bath, stable, all modern conveniences; in fine condition. 1121 N. Nevada Ave.

6-ROOM unfurnished brick house, $10 per month. 720 South Weber.

FOR RENT—Six-room house, modern. Apply 19 E. Platte Ave.

FOUR-ROOM cottage; barn. 532 South Nevada avenue.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. G. W. PAULY and wife, graduates Still's college, Kirksville, Mo., 201-3 DeGraff Bldg., 118 N. Tejon. Phone Red 1272. Best equipped office; best of service. Residence, 1211 N. Weber. Phone Blk. 144.

DR. E. E. CONWAY, oldest established practice in city. Suite 4, El Paso Bank Bldg. Examination free. Office phone, [illegible]

DR. HARRIMAN, osteopath, electro-thermatorium. 124 S. Tejon. Phone Blk. 62.

DRESSMAKING.

A FIRST-CLASS seamstress desires sewing, underwear a specialty. Phone West, 54-A.

SEWING—Shirtwaist specialty; tailor system. 125 N. Weber.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

$2,100.00.

Five rooms, bath, range, hot and cold water, lights and sewer, good large corner lot on high ground, good location.

$2,800.00.

Six rooms, bath, range, hot and cold water lights, good lot; the plumbing is all new and in good repair, on good car line, not far out. If you want a snap look at this.

J. J. FRANKLIN & CO.,
116 E. Pike's Peak Ave. Tel. 157

MONEY TO LOAN.

DO YOU NEED MONEY?
THEN SEE US
THE STAR LOAN CO.

For, if you have permanent employment we have it for you just on your note.
NO MORTGAGES necessary.
NO PUBLICITY for you.
EASY terms, EASY payments, LIBERAL DISCOUNT if paid before due.
MONEY ON CHATTELS.
Room 75, First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 678.

MONEY to loan on real estate; lowest rates.

NO DELAY.
Insurance written in companies of undisputed financial standing.
W. W. WILLIAMSON,
Tel. 676. 27 N. Tejon St.

MONEY TO LOAN
At 5 and 6 per cent.
MATTHEW KENNEDY
113 E. Kiowa St.

WANTED TO LOAN—$2,000 on good real estate security; lowest rates; will loan $5,000 if desired. Call mornings, 9 o'clock. NORTON INVESTMENT CO., Suite 26-27 Midland Block.

$25 TO $500 on furniture, pianos, horses, cattle; lowest rates. 55 Bank Bldg.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES

ATTRACTIVE, clean, comfortable, 6-room house. Call at 821 N. Corona before 10:30 a. m.

FOR RENT—6 rooms, modern, furnished or unfurnished. Phone Blue 31.

3 LARGE room furnished cottage; clean; lights. 106 E. Columbia St.

8-ROOM strictly modern; possession at once. See owner, 1802 N. Nevada.

NEATLY furnished 5-room cottage, north end. 220 E. Jackson St.

6-ROOM cottage, modern; large glass porch; close in. 40 W. Bijou. Phone 891.

3-ROOM cottage, furnished, modern. Call at 401 Rosita Ave.

4-ROOM modern furnished flat, $15; also rooms, $4 to $8. 2018 N. Tejon.

THREE large rooms, furnished for housekeeping; adults; $10 a mo. 1221 N. Tejon.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—To buy from owner, a good farm, close to Colo. Springs. Will pay cash for bargain. Address P. O. Box 42.

WANTED for cash, in any part of Colorado, about 1,000 acres of good coal or ranch land. P. O. Box 61.

PERSONAL.

MAGNETIC HEALING—Medicines not used. Patients treated at their homes. Address FRIEND JOHN, Lock Box 786, Colorado Springs, Colo., for terms.

CLAIRVOYANT.

CLARA GOODHOPE TRASK, Spirit Trance Medium Clairvoyant; readings daily; join class in occult science; located 12½ S. Tejon.

MRS. THOMPSON, clairvoyant, 50c and $1.00. Hours 9 to 9. 26 S. Nevada.

MUSICAL.

FRED EKENGREN, Piano Tuner, 217½ East Boulder. Phone 1638.

WANTED—TO RENT ROOMS.

WANTED—Two or three furnished or unfurnished sunny rooms, close in, for light housekeeping; heat, light and gas; state price; permanent. Address A-22, Gazette.

LADY wants room for winter; not over $5 per mo. A-26, Gazette.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE or trade—Homestead relinquishment, 160 acres, house, barn and tools, cheap. Inquire 720 E. Uintah.

PROFESSIONAL.

MAGNETIC massage and healing. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. 1532 Colo. Ave.

LOST.

LOST—Sunday, somewhere on high drive or in Bear creek canon, a silver cigarette case; initials, M. L. F. Return to Edw. Arnold, Antlers Hotel, and receive reward.

LOST—Between 8th St., Colorado City, and 11th St., Colorado Springs, gold-rimmed eyeglasses; black case. Reward. Return to 113 S. 11th St.

GOLD brooch with pearl center, probably between North Weber and Tejon crossing North park. Reward. Return 421 N. Weber.

SUNDAY, on Huerfano viaduct, lady's handbag, containing watch, ring and money. Return to Gazette office. Liberal reward.

LOST—Brown fur boa, between Bijou viaduct and 420 E. Platte. Return to 420 West Platte. Reward.

LOST—Gray cape at the corner of Fountain and Tejon Sts. Liberal reward if returned to 317 S. Cascade.

BROWN and white male Scotch terrier pup; bobtail. Return to 5 E. Costilla St. Reward.

LOST or stolen—Black horse with halter. Please return to Mayhurst, 1009 Cheyenne road. Liberal reward.

SAT., Nov. 24, gold brooch with amethyst setting. Return 428 E. Dale.

LOST—Memorandum book, containing two $10 bills. 1102 Lincoln Ave. Reward.

FOUND.

PET coyote or swift, with collar. F. E. Crandall, Knob Hill.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

NEW ELK HOTEL. Low rates for winter, with or without board.

ROOMS and board; table board, $4.00 per week. 418 N. Nevada.

ROOMS AND BOARD—Tabl. board, [illegible] Walter A. D[illegible], 227 N. Nev[illegible]

THREE rooms, with board. 1019 N. Wahsatch; $5 per week.

M'GREGOR INN, [illegible] W. Bijou. R[illegible] with or without board.

SUNNY rooms, with board. 131 North Weber.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

THAT YOU MAY KNOW

A three-months Byrne shorthand writer will report in Dist. court today as substitute reporter.
THE MILLER SHORTHAND COLLEGE DeGraff Bldg.
State right to teach Byrne Shorthand.

WANTED—5,000 good-hearted people to buy at half the value the unredeemed diamond rings, pins, earrings or any kind of watches or anything [illegible] for Christmas presents to their good friends at M. K. Myers licensed loan office, 22 East Huerfano. Phone 623.

MANITOU mineral water delivered daily; 24 quart tickets, $1. L. M. Hunt. Orders taken at Robinson's Drug Store. Phone 4.

GREAT SNAP

[illegible] $275 cash. Bird Piano Co., 11 N. Tejon St.

FOR SALE—DeForest wireless stock; part or all 100 shares, preferred or common. G. P. Randall, Rocky Ford, Colo.

FOR SALE—Century dictionary and cyclopedia, with stand; Yost typewriter and bicycle. 325 N. Institute St.

FOR SALE—2,000 ft. of secondhand lumber, cheap. 15 S. 18th St. Phone West 31-J.

FOR SALE—Cheap, ticket to Bloomington, Ill., via Santa Fe. Call 1420 Colo. Ave.

FOR SALE—A Worchester square grand piano in good condition, $25. 323 S. Cascade Ave.

FOR SALE—Indian motorcycle, cheap. Address Gazette, A-21.

FINE lot of live chickens and good eggs at Olney's, 325 S. Tejon.

TWENTY-FIVE stands bees; Danlenbaker hives. 1813 Hays St., Colo. City.

A GOOD bed, springs and mattress for sale, cheap. 332 S. Tejon St.

3-ROOM portable house. Call 1532 Colo. Ave.

FOR SALE—2 brooders, 2 doz. hens. 306 Berkley St., Roswell. Call afternoons.

OLD papers 25c hundred. At Gazette office.

OLD papers delivered, 25c per hundred. Phone Black 1122. Address 811 N. Cedar.

DESKS, large safe, typewriter, other office furniture. Room 31, P. O. Bldg.

CHEAP, 10½x12 velvet rug, ice box and mirror. 423 S. Cascade.

HEN for sale. Telephone Main 1780.

CLEANING AND DYEING.

ONE dollar per month keeps your clothes brushed, sponged and pressed every week for a month. We call for, sponge and press your suit or overcoat each week. We keep buttons on, spots off and attend to minor repairs. You can not afford to be untidy; there is no place in the world for a slovely man. The Pantatorium, 31 E. Bijou. Phone 532.

TO TRADE.

INVALID having an equity of $2,500 in 160 acres in eastern South Dakota wishes to exchange for Colorado Springs residence. Address or call on N. Little, 213 South 12th St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

COW, new runabout, for horse or second hand runabout. Phone West 54-A.

RUNABOUT, harness and sewing machine for horse or cow. Phone West 54-A.

TO TRADE—Good surrey for runabout or cheap horse. 525 N. Prospect.

WANTED—To trade an organ for carpenter work. Address P. Gazette.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR RENT—A nice new store building next to the Alta Vista Hotel; suitable for barber shop, ladies' hair dressing, confectionery and ice cream parlor or dress making. Twenty-five dollars per month including heat and light. H. H. Stevens, at hotel.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE.

ANTIQUE furniture upholstering, cabinet making done in finest and artistic manner. Frederick Roller, 519 N. Tejon. Phone 1088-B.

FURNITURE complete for keeping house in good condition; will sell cheap account leaving city. Call 12½ East Fountain.

FURNITURE of a 7-room house. 1425 Colo. Ave., from 1 p. m. Tuesday to 7 Wednesday.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

CARRIAGES and wagons repaired at lowest prices. Rubber tires a specialty. All work guaranteed. Hemenway's Carriage and Repair Shop, 25 S. Cascade.

FOR SALE—Two teams with 14 day job; big bargain. No. 6 East Willamette Av.

TO RENT—UNFUR. ROOMS.

ONE to five rooms, unfurnished. Inquire 610 E. Boulder. Main 1213.

CARPETS AND RUGS.

HANDSOME fluff rugs made from your old carpets. Silk portieres and rag carpets woven. We also bought and [illegible] trolling the Colo. Springs Rug Mfg. Co. G. Odabashian, 436 E. Kiowa. Phone [illegible]

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

TO TRADE—Typewriter for [illegible]; good as new; visible writing machine; standard keyboard. Address T. Y. P., Gazette.

STORAGE AND TRANSFER.

MOVING furniture and pianos [illegible] cialty. Phone us when you [illegible] send goods by freight. We can [illegible] goods with other lots and save you [illegible] Smith Storage and Transfer Co. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The stockholders of the East Colo[illegible] Springs Land company, a Colo[illegible] poration, will hereby take notice [illegible] an order of the board of [illegible] day [illegible], a meeting of the [illegible] of said company will be held at the [illegible] in room [illegible] Building, [illegible] Springs, Colorado, at the hour of [illegible] in the aft[illegible] of D[illegible] the purpose of [illegible]

E. F. [illegible]

Fr[illegible] Oct[illegible]

NewspaperARCHIVE®
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OUR HOLIDAY BOOKS, PICTURES AND DOLLS NOW ON DISPLAY.

C. J. HEATH DRY GOODS CO.

Are You

Ready for Holiday Shopping?

This store is ready and waiting for you.

You are especially invited to "Look" through this store. Interesting display of NOVELTIES, BOOKS, PICTURES, DOLLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, PURSES, HAIR COMBS, TOYS, FURS, COATS and a thousand other useful Christmas articles—all at VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

SPECIAL LINE OF FINE HOLIDAY HANDKERCHIFES. In plain, fancy, embroidered. H. S. edges, initials, etc.

From 5c to $5.00.

Holiday Special

Choice of 300 Suits and Overcoats at $12.00

Rafield the Clothier

111 Pike's Peak Avenue.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado College weather bureau for 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock p. m.

Temperature at 6 a. m.	27
Temperature at 12 m.	33
Temperature at 6 p. m.	43
Maximum temperature	56
Minimum temperature	31
Mean temperature	41
Max. bar. pres., inches, 6 a. m.	23 95
Min. bar. pres. inches, 12 m.	23 80
Mean vel. of wind per hour	6
Max. vel. of wind per hour, 11 a. m.	30
Relative humidity at noon	15
Dew point at noon	22
Precipitation in inches	0

City Briefs

Satisfied people wear Ashby's spectacles.

FINELY furnished rooms, Y. M. C. A.

ST. JOHN & BARNES, THE PROMPT PLUMBERS. PHONE 13

ART needlework, materials and stamping. Miss Brooke, the Antlers

A SON—A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Fowler, 323 East Caramillo street, yesterday morning

TO GIVE SUPPER—Manitou lodge No. 57, K. of P., will give an oyster supper tomorrow evening in the lodge rooms.

SALE of water colors, fancy Christmas articles Thursday, Friday afternoon, December 6 and 7, 1724 Washington avenue

CHICKEN pie supper and bazaar at Second Congregational church, South Tejon street, Thursday, from 4 15 to 8 p. m. 25c

LICENSE TO WED—Charles Weinlich, and Tillie Thompson, both of Calhan, yesterday secured a marriage license in the county clerk's office.

MISSIONARY TEA—A missionary tea will be given tomorrow afternoon in the guild room of St. Stephen's Episcopal church. Dr. W. C. Sturgis will speak.

RAISED $20—The bazaar recently given by the Garfield Kindergarten association netted about $20, according to a report of the treasurer, read Monday afternoon.

NO BIDS—No bids were submitted for the repair and construction of the El Paso-Teller county state road, and as the time for filing bids expired last Saturday, the state engineer will have to advertise for the work.

DENIES REPORT—Mrs. Cone of Canon City, one of the principal owners of the Ophir property in Cripple Creek, yesterday denied the report that the Ophir company is to be absorbed by the Jennie Sample company.

CONDITION CRITICAL—The condition of Sherman B. Rickerson, who is ill at the St. Francis hospital, is practically unchanged. It was said at the hospital last night that there is no chance for his recovery.

FUNERAL—The funeral of Mrs. Elma D. Green, an El Paso county pioneer and well known in this city, who died yesterday morning at her home 427 East Pike's Peak avenue, will be held from the residence at 10 30 o'clock tomorrow morning the Rev. E. W. Work officiating. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

TO WED DIVORCED WIFE—J. L. Donahue, of Greenwich, N. Y., and Cora A. Donahue, of Denver, yesterday secured a marriage license in the county clerk's office. The couple were divorced in Denver November 24, 1904.

INJURED—While playing in front of his home at 614 South Nevada avenue, yesterday morning, Pietre Albin, the young son of Alderman Carl Albin fell against the yard gate and cut his head severely

TAKEN TO HOSPITAL—Clarence Harris, foreman of the cement works at Goodland, Kan., was brought to the St. Francis hospital in this city yesterday for treatment for internal injuries received last Friday.

DEAD—News of the death of Joseph Safranek, brother of A. Safranek, a bookkeeper at the El Paso National bank, in Colorado Springs, at Prague, Neb., was received yesterday. Mr. Safranek left last night for Prague.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla In purity and strength pre-eminent

DEATH—Word has been received here of the death of B. B. Welch of this city at Spokane, Wash. Mrs. Welch will accompany the remains to this city, where the funeral will be held. Mr. Welch was a member of camp No. 5, W. O. W.

Saves fuel dust proof Chamberlain's weather strips. Address 24½ S. Tejon

WISE PEOPLE

Are selecting Christmas gifts now. They have the advantage of full stocks, the best service and careful engraving. Later on the assortments are broken, the salespeople rushed and the engravers crowded. We have laid away numerous gifts for some of the wise people. Have we put any away for you? A deposit will hold it until Christmas

ASHBY

Optical Jeweler.

Yee Wing

Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods Must Close Out

Prices cheaper than at auction 24 E. Kiowa St.

A pretty line of

Holiday Gifts

Curios for your out-of-town friends and relatives, and a beautiful assortment of gifts that are not curios. Come and see our

Teddy Bears

Colorado Curio Co.

8 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, December 5, 1906, at 2 30 p. m. I will sell at public auction, at the northeast corner of Tejon and Huerfano streets a fine lot of new furniture. W. P. LARABEE.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to extend thanks for kindness shown in our distress over loss of our daughter.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES MORROW

Going hunting? Buy your shells from the Lowell-Meservey Hardware Co.

RICHELIEU VEGETABLES

There are two reasons for the superior quality of Richelieu Canned Vegetables—location and care in preparation. These goods will comply with all Pure Food Laws. New Goods now in, special prices by the dozen or case.

W. N. BURGESS,

112-114 N. Tejon

Dry Climate Cream

ASK YOUR FRIEND about it. Once use it always use it.

It is a liquid put up in quarter-pint bottles free from grease and impurities.

Gloves can be worn immediately after application.

PER BOTTLE AND EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED. We make it and are proud of it.

D. E. MONROE & CO.

Phones 311 and 331

TEMPERANCE PHARMACY

Corner Tejon and Bijou Sts.

DIAMONDS

Choice line of loose and mounted diamonds. Prices right.

C. B. LAUTERMAN

Phone Black 237. 121 N. Tejon

Xmas Presents

The selection of your Xmas presents is made easy after looking over our beautiful stock of jewelry, silverware, cut glass etc. We have a large variety of handsome little novelties that make useful and attractive presents and they're not expensive either.

Arcularius & Co.

Jewelers.

9 S. Tejon St. El Paso Bank Bldg.

Kodaks and Supplies

Emery's Studio

Phone 679a

COR. CASCADE AND KIOWA

Don't be untidy. You can not afford to when it costs but $1.00 per month to have your suit sponged and pressed each week. We call for and deliver same day if necessary.

The Pantatorium

17 E. BIJOU PHONE 553-A.

SHAW'S TOILET PARLORS

Shampooing, Manicuring, Chiropody, scientific scalp and facial treatments, a specialty. Hairdressing in the most approved styles. Our parlors are strictly up-to-date and first class in every particular. Jessie M. Shaw, 23 N. Cascade Ave., Phone 665-A.

Removal Sale

An unusual chance to buy seasonable goods at 25 per cent to 50 per cent discount.

A large stock of watches, diamonds, jewelry, cut glass, hand-painted china, etc., to select from

Nelson Jewelry Store

113 Pike's Peak Ave.

4 Doors West of P. O.

THE ANTHONY MOTOR & MFG. COMPANY.

Agents for

Peerless, Oldsmobile and Franklin motor cars and Columbia electrics. AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

115 117 N. Cascade. Phone Main 86.

Fountain Pens

We handle the "Waterman," the pen of quality. Prices from $2.50 up. They are useful and make nice Christmas presents.

Warren Jewelry & Optical Co.

11 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 613.

KEYSTONE

112 S. Tejon St. Phone 136.

THE STORE THAT BROKE THE SUGAR TRUST.

FISH SALE

Fresh Flounders, per lb	15c
Fresh Soles, per lb	15c
Fresh Rock Cod, per lb	20c
Fresh Sea Bass, sliced, per lb	20c
Fresh Striped Bass, per lb	20c
Fresh Shad, per lb	20c
Fresh Salmon, per lb	18c
Fresh Shrimps, per pint	25c
New Stock Fish, per lb	30c

THE PEOPLE'S

Grocery and Market—S. James & Son.

222 E. Pike's Peak. Telephone Main 869.

100 lbs. Fine Potatoes	$1.50
1 box Fine Apples	$1.50 and $1.25
10 lbs. Turnips or Carrots	25c
Dozen Fresh Eggs	75c
1 lb. Best Butter	35c
2 lbs. Home Made Mince Meat	25c
1 lb. Pure Pork Sausage	15c

Our choice goods have the confidence of women who are extra particular in their choosing. It really couldn't be otherwise, for we carry the finest that come to town. The other kind find no place on our shelves.

S. JAMES & SON.

ARTIST SUPPLIES.

Paints, Bruhes, Canvass.

And all the supplies an artist needs. Quality goods every one. If you have never tried our method of giving satisfaction, give us that trial now.

W. L. NISSLY,

Book, Stationery and Art Store. 1?? N. Tejon.

Rock Island

Only Direct Line East

Two Nights

Only to

Atlantic Seaboard

Leave Colorado Springs 10.40 a. m. today, arrive Englewood 4:15 p. m. tomorrow. Leave Englewood 5.45 p. m. tomorrow, arrive New York 5.30 p. m. next day. Three other fast limited trains East every day.

$48.05

To JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

And Return

and attractive rates to all southeastern tourist resorts daily.

Call and allow us to arrange your journey, and we can assure you a pleasant one.

W. W. WOOD, C. P. A.

2 Pike's Peak Ave., Colorado Springs

G. W. MARTIN, Gen'l Agt.,

Denver.

Telephone Service Free!

Of course you could hardly expect anything like that, but we certainly would be pleased to add your name to our telephone family.

THE COLORADO TELEPHONE CO.

R. F. MORRIS, District Manager

120 E. KIOWA ST. CALL MAIN 327 FOR RATES.

Fur Robes and Fur Rugs

We have all kinds of handsome fur robes suitable for driving or automobile use. The largest assortment of fur rugs in the city, including Tigers, Leopards, Grizzlies, Mountain Lions, Wolves, etc.

Call and convince yourself that we have the finest stock of FURS in the city.

PROF. GUS. STAINSKY, 5 1-2 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE

We Deliver the Goods

The Prompt Printery

14 East Kiowa Street

Hot Cakes

VINCENT'S

Beet Sugar Syrup

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